



भारत का राजपत्र

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No. 6] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1969 (MAGHA 19, 1890)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

नोटिस

(NOTICE)

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 16 जनवरी 1969 तक प्रकाशित किए गये हैं :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 16th January 1969 :—

अंक Issue No.	संख्या और तारीख No. and Date	द्वारा जारी किया गया Issued by	विषय Subject
1	2	3	4
4	No. 2-ITC(PN)/69, dated 3rd January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	Conversion of Import licences for raw materials Components and spares issued to S.S.I. Units for April, 1967—March, 1968 period.
	No. 3-ITC(PN)/69, dated 3rd January, 1969.	Do.	Terms and conditions for licensing of materials, components and spares under the Indo-Swedish Development Credit Agreement (Indo-Swedish Enterprise, 1968).
	No. 4-ITC(PN)/69, dated 3rd January, 1969.	Do.	Third Swedish Credit—Swedish Development Credit Agreement (Capital Equipment 1968)—Licensing conditions for.
	No. 5-ITC(PN)/69, dated 3rd January, 1969.	Do.	Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year April 1968—March, 1969.
	No. 6-ITC(PN)/69, dated 3rd January, 1969.	Do.	Import policy for Registered Exporters for the year April, 1968—March, 1969.
5	No. RS.1/1/69-L, dated 6th January, 1969.	Rajya Sabha Secretariat.	Summoning of the Rajya Sabha.
	सं० आर० एस० 1/1/69 दिनांक 6 जनवरी 1969	एल० राज्य सभा सचिवालय	राज्य सभा की आमन्त्रित करना
6	No. 7-ITC(PN)/69, dated 9th January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	Terms and conditions for licensing private Sector imports under West German Commodity Credit for 1968-69, (DM-102 Million).
	No. 8-ITC(PN)/69, dated 9th January, 1969.	Do.	Conditions for licensing imports under the Italian suppliers credit.
7	No. 3(1)/68-P & P dated 10th January, 1969.	Do.	Reconstitution of the Board of Trade.
	सं० 3 (I) 68 पी एंड पी० दिनांक 10 जनवरी 1969	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	व्यापार बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन
8	No. 11(8)/66-EAC, dated 16th January, 1969.	Ministry of Commerce.	Awards for Public Recognition of outstanding Export performance.
9	No. 1-ETC(PN)/69, dated 16th January, 1969.	Do.	Carbonised lignite briquettes (Leco) will be outside the scope of canalisation.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांग-पत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी।
मांग-पत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से दस दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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भाग I—खंड 1

PART I—SECTION 1

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा जारी की गई विधितर नियमों, विनियमों तथा आदेशों और संकल्पों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations, Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 29 जनवरी 1969

सं० 6-प्रेज/69—राष्ट्रपति उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के निम्नांकित अधिकारी को उसकी वीरता के लिये पुलिस पदक प्रदान करते हैं:—

अधिकारी का नाम तथा पद

श्री अहमद हसन,
पुलिस उप-अधीक्षक,
एटा, उत्तर प्रदेश।

सेवाओं का विवरण जिनके लिये पदक प्रदान किया गया।

21 सितम्बर, 1966 को एटा के पुलिस अधीक्षक को सूचना मिली कि कुछात डाकू सुआराम जिला मैनपुरी के निनौली और करणपुर के गांवों में ईख के खेतों में छिपा हुआ है। उपलब्ध पुलिस दल द्वारा छापा मारने का आयोजन किया गया। उस स्थान पर पहुंचने पर, जहां डाकू के छिपे होने का सन्देह था, पुलिस दल को तीन टुकड़ियों में विभाजित कर दिया गया। श्री अहमद हसन के नेतृत्व वाले दल को खेत में दूढ़ने के लिये तैनात किया गया। अन्य 2 पुलिस टुकड़ियों ने दाएं और बाएं किनारों को सम्भाला। ज्योंही श्री अहमद हसन खेत में प्रवृष्ट हुए, डाकूओं ने उन पर गोलियां चलाई। श्री हसन ने गोलियों की परवाह न करते हुए डाकूओं को ललकारा और उन पर तेजी से झपटे। डाकूओं ने पुलिस घेरे को तोड़कर बच निकलने का प्रयत्न किया। पीछे हटते हुए वे श्री अहमद हसन पर गोलियां चलाते रहे। डाकूओं का पीछा करते हुए श्री हसन खुले में आगये जिससे वे महान संकट में पड़ गये। इसके बावजूद भी, उन्होंने पीछा करना जारी रखा। जब उन्होंने देखा कि डाकू बाजरे की खड़ी फसल में घुसने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने ब्रेनगन से गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सुआराम मारा गया। एक अपहृत व्यक्ति और काफी मात्रा में हथियार और गोलाबारूद बरामद किये गये।

इस घटना में श्री अहमद हसन ने उदाहरणीय साहस, पहल-शक्ति, नेतृत्व और कर्तव्य-परायणता का परिचय दिया।

2. यह पदक पुलिस पदक नियमावली के नियम 4(i) के अन्तर्गत वीरता के लिये दिया जा रहा है।

नागेन्द्र सिंह, राष्ट्रपति के सचिव

वित्त मंत्रालय

(अर्थ विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 21 जनवरी 1969

सं० एफ० 3(23)-एन० एम०/68—राष्ट्रपति ने भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय (अर्थ विभाग) की 19 दिसम्बर 1958 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 3(40)-एन० एस०/58 में प्रकाशित डाकघर बचत बैंक (बढ़ने वाली सावधिक जमा) नियमावली, 1959 में और संशोधन करने के लिये एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाये हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. इन नियमों को डाकघर बचत बैंक (बढ़ने वाली सावधिक जमा)—संशोधन नियमावली 1969 कहा जाये।
2. ये नियम पहली अप्रैल 1969 से लागू होंगे।
3. डाकघर बचत बैंक (बढ़ने वाली सावधिक जमा) नियमावली, 1959 के नियम 11 में,

(1) उप-नियम (ख) की जगह यह रखा जाये—

“ख” (i) खाते से निकाली गई प्रत्येक ऐसी रकम ब्याज सहित या तो खाते की अवधि में किसी भी समय एकमुश्त या 5 रुपये या 5 रुपये के गुणित की समान मासिक किस्तों में वापस की जा सकती है जिनकी संख्या 20 से अधिक नहीं होगी बशर्ते कि किस्तों की कुल संख्या किसी भी दशा में, खाते की अवधि के শেষ महीनों की संख्या से अधिक न हो;

(2) जब कोई जमाकर्ता उपर्युक्त प्रकार से किस्तों में वापसी करना चाहता हो, तब ऐसी वापसी की अवधि में खाते की रकम मूल रकम और वापसी की प्रत्येक किस्त की रकम के जोड़ के बराबर मानी जायेगी;

(3) यदि खाते से निकाली गई रकम वापस न की जाये, तो यह रकम खाते की अवधि पूरी होने तक के ब्याज सहित, खाता बन्द होने के समय देय रकम में से काट ली जायेगी”;

(ii) उप-नियम (ग) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित उप-नियम रखा जायेगा, अर्थात्:—

“(ग) उप-नियम (ख) के प्रयोजनों के लिये,—

(i) यदि खाते से निकाली गई रकम एकमुश्त वापस की जाये, तो पूरे कैलेंडर महीनों के लिये 6 प्रति-

गत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से माधारण व्याज लगाया जायेगा, चाहे रकम किसी भी तारीख को निकाली या वापस की गई हो;

परन्तु यदि निकाली गई रकम व्याज सहित किसी महीने के छठे दिन या उससे पहले वापस की जाये, तो उस महीने का व्याज नहीं लिया जायेगा; या

- (ii) यदि वापसी किस्तों में की जाये, तो रकम निकालने के महीने के बाद के हर महीने के अन्त में उस रकम के बकाया पड़े हुए भाग पर, वापसी की अवधि के अन्त में, 6 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से माधारण व्याज लगाया जायेगा और यह व्याज या तो वापसी की अन्तिम किस्त के साथ या अन्तिम किस्त की वापसी के महीने के अगले महीने में एक किस्त में वसूल किया जायेगा।”

ए० जी० कृष्णन, उप-सचिव

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 21 जनवरी 1969

सं० 22(13)/68-ओ० आर०—पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) के संकल्प संख्या 22(13)/68-ओ० आर०, दिनांक 20 अप्रैल 1968 की कंडिका (पैरा) 5 का, जिसका इसी संख्या के संकल्पों, दिनांक 30 जुलाई 1968 और 23 नवम्बर 1968 द्वारा संशोधन किया गया था, संशोधन किया जाये और निम्न प्रकार पढ़ा जाये :—

“आयोग 30 अप्रैल 1968 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगा।”

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि यह संकल्प भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के भाग-1, खण्ड-1 में प्रकाशित किया जाये। यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प की एक प्रति भारत सरकार के मां० मंत्रालयों/विभागों, बिहार सरकार और अन्य गभी, जो इसमें सम्बन्धित हों, को भेजी जाये।

ह० एम० वी० राजवाड़े, संयुक्त सचिव

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 29 जनवरी 1969

सं० एफ० 14-2/69-यू०-1—पुनर्वास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना सं० आर० एच० ए० ई०-5, (12)/53, दिनांक 21-5-1955, के पैराग्राफ 3 के साथ पढ़ी जाने वाली उसी मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० आर० एच० ई० 11(5)/52, दिनांक 5-9-1952 की द्वितीय सारिणी के पैराग्राफ 7(4) में दिए गए उपबन्धों के अनुसार, भारत सरकार श्री के० एन० खासा को 20 नवम्बर 1968 की पिछली अवधि से और तीन वर्ष के लिए देशबन्धु कालेज, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली के प्रशासन

बोर्ड के एक सदस्य के रूप में महर्षि पुनः नामजद करती है। उनका कार्यकाल, इस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 18-31/65-यू० 5, दिनांक 24-2-1965 के अन्तर्गत की गई उनकी पिछली नामजदी से लगातार जारी रहेगा।

राम स्वरूप चिटकारा, उप-शिक्षा सलाहकार।

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 6 जनवरी 1969

सं० 55-एम० ए० (4)/67—भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय, परिवहन विभाग के संख्या 55-एम० ए० (3)/54-1, दिनांक 27 मार्च 1958 तथा उसके संकल्प संख्या 55-एम० ए० (16)/57-1, दिनांक 31 जुलाई 1968 के साथ गठित करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार नागापत्तिनम पत्तन में इस संकल्प के तिथि से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिये एक डेक यात्री कल्याण समिति को गठित करने के लिये निम्न सदस्यों को नियुक्त करती है:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 मुख्य अधिकारी,
जल परिवहन विभाग,
मद्रास। | अध्यक्ष |
| 2 पत्तन अधिकारी,
नागापत्तिनम। | सदस्य |
| 3 मंत्र कलक्टर,
अथवा राजस्व अधिकारी,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 4 पुलिस के उप-अधीक्षक,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 5. केन्द्रीय आवकारी के अधीक्षक,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 6. उत्प्रवासी संरक्षक,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 7. पोत स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 8. श्री एम० एम० सैयद हसन
साक्षीदार के० पी० वि० शेख
मोहम्मद रोशेर एन्ड कम्पनी,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 9. श्री एस० थियागा राजन, एडवोकेट,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |
| 10 डा० श्रीमती एस० आर्थर
एम० वी० वी० एस०
मेडिकल प्रेक्टिशनर,
नागापत्तिनम। | गैर-सरकारी सदस्य |
| 11. श्री के० आर० ग्यानासम्बन्दम,
एम० एल० ए०,
42, सतैयापार, नोर्थ स्ट्रीट,
नागापत्तिनम। | ” |

आवेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि संकल्प की एक प्रति राष्ट्रपति के निजी और सैनिक सचिवों, प्रधानमंत्री के सचिवालय, लोक सभा सचिवालय (10 प्रतियों के साथ जिसमें 5 प्रतियां कमेटी ब्रान्च के लिये हैं), मंत्री मंडल सचिवालय योजना आयोग, भारत सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों, समस्त राज्य सरकारों, कलकत्ता पत्तन के आयुक्तों के अध्यक्ष कलकत्ता, बम्बई पत्तन न्यास के अध्यक्ष, बम्बई मद्रास पत्तन न्यास के अध्यक्ष मद्रास इंडियन, नेशनल स्टीमशिप ओनर्स एसोशियेशन, सिंधिया हाउस, ब्लाई इस्टेट, बम्बई, पोत महानिदेशक 'जहाजरानी भवन' फोर्ट स्ट्रीट बम्बई (भारत में शिपिंग कम्पनियों, नेशनल हारबर बोर्ड और नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड के सदस्यों को वितरण के लिये 100 अतिरिक्त प्रतियों सहित), मुख्य अधिकारी, जल परिवहन विभाग बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास, डेक यात्री कल्याण समिति के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों को नागापत्तिनम को भेजी जाये।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि यह संकल्प भारत के राजपत्र में सामान्य सूचना के लिये प्रकाशित किया जाये।

आर० दोरायस्वामी, संयुक्त सचिव

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 22 जनवरी 1969

पत्तन

स० 8-पी० जी० (131)/68—बम्बई पत्तन की 1967-68 की प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है। रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बातों की समीक्षा निम्न प्रकार है —

2. वित्तीय स्थिति :

गत वर्ष के 2077.71 लाख रुपये की अपेक्षा आलोच्य वर्ष में पत्तन न्यास की कुल राजस्व 2485.09 लाख रुपये था। 1966-67 वर्ष के 1293.41 लाख रुपये की तुलना में 1967-68 के वर्ष में कुल व्यय 2209.65 लाख रुपये था। इस प्रकार गत वर्ष के 191.30 लाख रुपये की जोषा 275.44 लाख रुपये की अधिशेष था। यह प्रोडमवन प्रणाली की लेखा विधि पर आधारित है। रोकड़ के आधार पर 206.15 लाख अधिशेष था। वर्ष में अधिन अधिशेष का जमा कारण, राजस्व में वृद्धि, व्यय के कुछ मदों की जासाजन आर महारों की मांगान इत्यादि था।

1967-68 के वर्ष के अंत तक पत्तन न्यास के आर्क्षित निधि में कुल इतिशेष 40.17 करोड़ रुपये था। ये निधियां सरकारी तथा अन्य अनुमोदित ऋणपत्रों पर लगी हुई हैं। 13.65 करोड़ रुपये के बकाया ऋण में से, 5.21 करोड़ रुपये जनता की और 7.45 करोड़ रुपये सरकार को देय है 0.87 करोड़ का शेष ट्रस्टियों के पास आंतरिक ऋण के रूप में है। ऋणों की अदायगी के लिये ट्रस्ट ने सामान्य ऋणन निधि में 6.03 करोड़ रुपये का इतिशेष बनाया है और मेरीन आइल टर्मिनल के लिये गश्तार के लिये ऋण की अदायगी के लिये तिलखिन लेख में 2.87 करोड़ रुपये का।

3. यातायात :

1967-68 में पत्तन में 16965000 टन के कुल टनभार का आवागमन हुआ है, जिसमें से 12144000 टन आयात और 4521000 टन निर्यात है। पिछले वर्ष के आयात और निर्यात के संगत आंकड़े क्रम से 13227000 और 5039000 टन थे और दोनों का योग 18266000 टन था। गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा पत्तन पर 1301000 टन कम आवागमन हुआ। फिर भी 223200 टन लोहे व फौलाद का निर्यात निर्यात-क्रियाकलाप में एक शुभ तथ्य है।

4. नौवहन :

1967-68 में पत्तन में 2 करोड़ कुल पंजीकृत टन माल सहित 2768 जहाज आये। इसके विपरीत 1966-67 में 2.2 करोड़ कुल पंजीकृत टन माल सहित 3062 जहाज आये थे। वर्ष में पत्तन पर आने वाले जहाजों में नौ पत्रों बड़ा जहाज 33528 टन का ए० ए० रौटरडम था।

1967-68 में 30963 पाल पोत पत्तन पर आये उनके विपरीत 1966-67 में 33528 पोत आये थे।

1967-68 में पत्तन से समुद्रपार जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या 122261 थी जबकि तटीय यात्रियों की संख्या 600816 थी।

1967-68 में 132 जहाजों ने सूखे डाक का प्रयोग किया। वे जहाज गोदी में मरम्मत के प्रयोजन के लिये रखे गये। उनकी संख्या अलेकजेन्ड्रा गोदी में रखे 10 जहाजों सहित 10 थी।

कार्य :

रूजीगत लेखों पर कुल व्यय 558.76 लाख रुपये हुआ। 1967-68 में जिन मुख्य कार्यों पर व्यय हुआ, वे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

क्रम स०	कार्य का नाम	व्यय (लाखों में)
1	गोदी विस्तार योजना, 1962	247.50
2	गड्ढा बंदरगाह मार्ग का निर्वर्णन समुद्री योजना-3 चरण।	10.17
3	बम्बई पत्तन के विकास के लिये मास्टर योजना का उपक्रम।	14.50
4	एस० ए० एच० "पतवेल" को बदलने के लिये द्विस्तंभ डीजल-प्रोपेल्ड अन्कार-होयकम-नाल-वेज और वाटर वोट "टुविरा" की खरीद।	23.92
5	9 टर्गों की खरीद	102.70
6	पत्तन न्यास कर्मचारियों के लिये अस्पताल	12.35
7	ओल्ड अन्नोप गांव में चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण (1560 क्वार्टर) (39 ब्लाक)।	18.22
8	ब्लार्ड पियर विस्तार और क्रेन तथा दूसरी सेवाओं के सहित यात्री तथा माल के लिये टर्मिनल भवन।	31.02

9. अन्दर के दरवाजे की विशेष मरम्मत और 14. 41
रोलर मार्ग का पुनर्नवन ।

6. पत्तन न्यास रेलवे :

1966-67 की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष ट्रंक-यातायात की मात्रा में कमी हुई, जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है :—

	वैगन		टन
	आवक	जावक	
1966-67	95,443	151,534	4,834,300
1967-68	98,459	138,403	4,342,000

ट्रस्टियों द्वारा अनुमोदित संशोधित तरीके के अनुसार 1966-67 और 1967-68 में बम्बई पत्तन ट्रस्ट रेल के कार्य के नतीजों को नीचे दिया गया है :—

	राजस्व	व्यय	अतिशेष (+) घाटा (—)
	(व्यय लाख रुपयों में)		
1966-67	138.33	198.67	(—) 60.34
1967-68	191.25	259.79	(—) 68.54

वित्तीय स्थिति में गिरावट संशोधित प्रणाली के अनुसार मार्च के महीने की मजदूरी के हिसाब के फलस्वरूप सिम्बन्दी मरम्मत व रखरखाव के व्यय में वृद्धि, बढ़ा हुआ महंगाई भत्ता, सामग्रियों की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के कारण आयी जो सीधे भाड़े के अधीन राजस्व में साइडिंग के भार में, शॉटिंग और फिर बुक करने के भार में और गोदी कर के सानुपात में वृद्धि से और अंतिम देय से प्राप्त धन के लेखों में अंतिम भार वृद्धि और कुछ बकायों के प्राप्ति के कारण आंशिक रूप से कम हो गया ।

7. जहाजों का विराम काल और जहाजों की लदान/दुलाई की गति :

गोदी का प्रयोग करने वाले जहाजों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या 31 मार्च 1968 को समाप्त होने वाले पखवाड़े के दौरान 100 थी । इस पखवाड़े में औसतन विराम काल 4.4 दिन का था । इसके विपरीत 15 जुलाई 1967 को समाप्त होने वाले पखवाड़े में सबसे धीमा विराम काल 10.4 दिन का रहा, जब 47 जहाजों ने गोदी का प्रयोग किया ।

1967-68 में जहाजों की लदान व दुलाई की सबसे तेज दर 1000 टन से अधिक रही और ये दरें निम्न प्रकार थीं :—

	(टनों में)	
	विराम काल की प्रतिदिन की सबसे तेज औसत दर	
	1966-67	1967-68
दुलाई (आयात)	2,954	2,971
लदान (निर्यात)	2,614	3,419

1967-68 में पीस रेट योजना के अधीन धरा-उठाया गया माल 128 प्र०श० से अधिक था ।

8. संपदा विभाग :

संपदा विभाग का राजस्व सभी साधनों से (गोदी और रेलवे से इकट्ठा किये गये 18.23 लाख रुपये को छोड़कर) 337.04 रुपये था, जबकि 1966-67 में 216.95 लाख रुपये था ।

9. भ्रमण :

23 हड़तालें हुई, जिनमें से अधिकांश मामलों में कुछ घंटों से लेकर एक मामले में 14 दिन की हड़ताल हुई ।

पत्तन न्यास के कल्याणकारी उपायों में विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य जैसे खेल, मनोरंजन, विविध मनोरंजन कार्य, भ्रमण, बजीफे, जलपान गृह, सामान्य चिकित्सा, महिला निदानगृह, वाचनालय, पुस्तकालय आदि की व्यवस्था की गई । राजस्व से कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि में 3.79 लाख रुपये का अंशदान दिया गया ।

10. कर्मचारी :

गत वर्ष के 1040.05 लाख रुपये की अपेक्षा 1967-68 में कर्मचारियों पर 1225.41 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये । 185.36 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि होने के कारण ये थे—संशोधित प्रणाली के अनुसार मार्च 1968 के वेतन और मजदूरी जो अप्रैल 1968 में देय थे, को 1967-68 के लेखों में शामिल करना, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की संख्या में सामान्य वृद्धि, महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि, वेतन शब्द की संशोधित परिभाषा के आधार पर अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अदायगी और कुछ श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के वेतन में संशोधन के कारण बकाया अदायगी आदि ।

गत वर्ष के 12.34 लाख रुपये की अपेक्षा 1967-68 में 16.60 लाख रुपये डाक्टरी सहायता पर व्यय हुआ ।

11. विविध :

परामर्श लेखाकार द्वारा सुझाये गये वार्षिक लेख का उपस्थापन और लेखा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे हैं । वाणिज्यिक तथा लागत लेख और बारंबारता प्रबन्ध रिपोर्टिंग पर बल दिया जाता है ।

12. आभारोक्ति :

पत्तन न्यास मंडल ने लाभप्रद कार्य का दूसरा साल पूरा किया और भारत सरकार इसकी सराहना करती है ।

आदेश

आदेश दिया जाता है कि संकल्प की एक-एक प्रति सभी संबंधितों को भेज दी जाये ।

यह भी आदेश दिया जाता है कि इस संकल्प को भारत के राजपत्र में सामान्य सूचना के लिये प्रकाशित किया जाये ।

जैड० ए०० झाला, संयुक्त सचिव

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 28 जनवरी 1969

सं० ई० आर० बी० I-69 सी० ओ० 1/8—रेल श्रमिकों और रेल प्रशासनों के मध्य विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1951 में स्थापित स्थायी वार्तातंत्र में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि यदि रेलवे बोर्ड और रेल श्रमिकों के बीच विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् किन्हीं महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर दोनों पक्षों के बीच समझौता न हो सके, तो ऐसे मामले एक तदर्थ रेलवे अधिकरण को सौंपे जा सकते हैं, जिसमें रेल श्रमिकों और रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधि बराबर-बराबर संख्या में होंगे तथा कोई तटस्थ व्यक्ति अधिकरण का अध्यक्ष होगा।

2. नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमेन ने अनुरोध किया है कि कुल मामले, जिन पर, उसके तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के बीच विचार-विमर्श के बाद सहमति न हो सकी, बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और उन्हें अधिकरण को सौंपा जाना उचित है। सरकार ने इस तर्क को मान लिया है और एक तदर्थ अधिकरण नियुक्त करने का विनिश्चय किया है। नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमेन और रेलवे बोर्ड इस बात पर भी सहमत हैं कि इस अधिकरण में केवल एक तटस्थ व्यक्ति रहे और फेडरेशन तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधियों को इस बात की अनुमति रहे कि वे अपना पक्ष अधिकरण के सामने रख सकें।

3. तबनुसार भारत सरकार ने गुजरात उच्चन्यायालय के सेवा निवृत्त मुख्यन्यायाधीश, श्री एन० एम० मियाभाय को, जिस तारीख से यह कार्यभार ग्रहण करें, उस तारीख से एक-व्यक्ति अधिकरण के रूप में नियुक्त करने का विनिश्चय किया है। यह अधिकरण "रेल श्रम-अधिकरण 1969" कहलायेगा।

4. नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ इंडियन रेलवेमेन के परामर्श से यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि फेडरेशन को निम्नलिखित मार्गें इस अधिकरण को विचारार्थ सौंपी जायेंगी :—

(i) रात की ड्यूटी करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों के राति ड्यूटी भत्ते का हिसाब, काम के घंटों से सम्बन्धित विनियमों में उनके वर्गीकरण पर विचार किये बिना सामान्य वेतन की दर के $1\frac{1}{2}$ गुना की दर से किया जाना चाहिए।

(ii) कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में:—

(क) प्रोत्साहन-योजना लागू होने के बाद से होने वाली सभी रिक्तियाँ भरी जानी चाहिए।

(ख) कुशल, अर्ध-कुशल और अकुशल कर्मचारियों में उपयुक्त अनुपात कायम रखा जाना चाहिए और अर्ध-कुशल तथा अकुशल कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए अन्य उपाय किये जाने चाहिए।

(ग) यांत्रिक कारखानों के पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों के पक्षों को, उनके लिए अपेक्षित उत्तरदायित्व के अनुरूप, विभिन्न पद-क्रमों में पुनर्वितरित

किया जाना चाहिए और उनके लिए उपयुक्त पदोन्नति-सरणि की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

(iii) रेलवे के नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम समय-वेतनमान के 1/30 की दर से मजूरी दी जानी चाहिए और इसके साथ उपयुक्त मंहगाई भत्ता भी दिया जाना चाहिए जैसा कि रेलवे के नियमित नियोजन में तदनुसूची कोटियों के कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है।

(iv) रेलवे स्टेशनों, शेडों और डिपुओं के क्लर्कों के लिए इस समय निर्धारित काम के घंटों और वार्षिक छुट्टियों तथा प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों के क्लर्कों के काम के घंटों और वार्षिक छुट्टियों के बीच की असमानता को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। यदि यह सम्भव न हो, तो अतिरिक्त घंटों और दिनों में पूर्वोक्त क्लर्क जो काम करते हैं उसके लिए उन्हें आर्थिक प्रतिकर दिया जाय।

(v) कारखाना अधिनियम में परिभाषित कारखानों के अस्तर्गत आने वाले कारखानों के कर्मचारियों से भिन्न कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में काम के घंटे, आवधिक विश्राम और समयोपरि को शासित करने वाले काम के घंटों से सम्बन्धित वर्तमान विनियमों की पूर्णतः समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए।

(vi) रेलवे के सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग के सभी गेंगमैन को 3 रुपये प्रतिमास हुक्कर कार्य भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए।

(vii) रेलवे के सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग के गेंगमैन को वेतनमान को बढ़ाकर कुशल पद-क्रम के अनुरूप किया जाना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग के चाभीवालों और प्रधान ट्रालीवालों के वेतनमान में भी उपयुक्त वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

(viii) सभी रनिंग कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान बढ़ाये जाने चाहिए।

5. अधिकरण अपना आम यथासम्भव शीघ्र पूरा करने का प्रयास करेगा।

आदेश दिया जाता है कि आम जानकारी के लिए यह संकल्प भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाये।

नियम

दिनांक 8 फरवरी 1969

सं० ई० (जी० आर०) I-68 आर० आर० 2—निम्न-लिखित सेवाओं में रिक्त स्थानों को भरने के लिए, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1969 में ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं के नियम सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों/विभागों की सहमति से, आम जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं :—

(i) इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा;

(ii) बिजली इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा;

- (iii) सिगनल इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा;
- (iv) यांत्रिक इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा;
- (v) केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I;
- (vi) केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-II;
- (vii) केन्द्रीय बिजली इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I;
- (viii) केन्द्रीय बिजली इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-II;
- (ix) भारतीय पूर्ति सेवा, श्रेणी-I;
- (x) सैनिक इंजीनियर सेवा, श्रेणी-I;
(इमारत और सड़क संवर्ग)
- (xi) सैनिक इंजीनियर सेवा, श्रेणी-I;
(बिजली और यांत्रिक संवर्ग)
- (xii) भारतीय आयुध कारखाना सेवा श्रेणी-I;
- (xiii) टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I;
- (xiv) केन्द्रीय जल इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा;
- (xv) केन्द्रीय पावर इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा और
- (xvi) केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा (सड़क) श्रेणी-I ।

2. परीक्षा-परिणामों के आधार पर भरी जाने वाली रिक्तियों की संख्या का उल्लेख आयोग द्वारा जारी की जाने वाली सूचना में किया जाएगा। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में रिक्तियों का आरक्षण भारत सरकार द्वारा नियत संख्या में किया जाएगा।

अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों से अभिप्राय है कोई भी ऐसी जाति/आदिम जाति जिसका उल्लेख अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1956, संविधान (जम्मू और काश्मीर) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश, 1959, संविधान (अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश, 1962, संविधान (दादरा और नागर हवेली) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश, संविधान (दादरा और नागर हवेली) अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश, 1962, संविधान (पांडिचेरी) अनुसूचित जाति आदेश, 1964 और संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) (उत्तर प्रदेश), आदेश, 1967 के साथ पठित अनुसूचित जाति/आदिम जाति सूची (आशोधन) आदेश, 1956 में किया गया है।

3. इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत परीक्षा आयोग द्वारा इन नियमों के परिशिष्ट I में निर्धारित ढंग से ली जाएगी।

परीक्षा-स्थल तथा परीक्षा की तारीखे आयोग द्वारा नियत की जाएंगी।

4. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक होगा कि वह या तो :—

- (क) भारत का नागरिक हो, या
- (ख) सिक्किम की प्रजा हो, या
- (ग) नेपाल की प्रजा हो, या
- (घ) भूटान की प्रजा हो, या
- (ङ) तिब्बती शरणार्थी हो, जो भारत में स्थायी रूप से बसने के इरादे से, पहली जनवरी, 1962 से पहले भारत आया हो, या

(च) वह व्यक्ति मूलतः भारतीय हो और भारत में स्थायी रूप से बसने के इरादे से पाकिस्तान, बर्मा, श्रीलंका और पूर्वी अफ्रीका के केन्या, उगान्दा तथा तेंजानिया के संयुक्त गणराज्य (भूतपूर्व तांगानिका और जूनजीबार) देशों से प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो;

परन्तु उपर्युक्त वर्ग (ग), (घ), (ङ) और (च) का उम्मीदवार वह व्यक्ति होगा जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा पात्रता प्रमाण-पत्र दिया गया हो।

लेकिन निम्नलिखित में से किसी भी कोटि के उम्मीदवारों के मामले में पात्रता-प्रमाण पत्र की आवश्यकता न होगी :—

- (i) वे व्यक्ति जो 19 जुलाई, 1948 से पहले पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रजन करके भारत आए हों और तब से साधारणतः भारत में रह रहे हों;
- (ii) वे व्यक्ति, जो 19 जुलाई, 1948 को या उसके बाद पाकिस्तान से प्रव्रजन करके भारत आए हों और जिन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 6 के अधीन अपने को भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में रजिस्टर करा लिया हो।
- (iii) उपर्युक्त कोटि (च) के नागरिकेतर व्यक्ति, जो संविधान लागू होंगे, अर्थात् 26 जनवरी, 1950, से पहले भारत सरकार के अधीन सेवा में आ गए हों और तब से बिना व्यवधान के इस सेवा में धले आ रहे हों। लेकिन यदि ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति 26 जनवरी, 1950 के बाद सेवा व्यवधान के पश्चात् फिर सेवा में आया हो या आए तो उसके लिए यथारिति पात्रता-प्रमाण पत्र देना आवश्यक होगा।

जिस उम्मीदवार के मामले में पात्रता प्रमाण-पत्र आवश्यक हो, उसे परीक्षा में बैठने दिया जा सकता है और अनन्तिम रूप में उसकी नियुक्ति भी की जा सकती है, बशर्ते कि सरकार उसे आवश्यक प्रमाण-पत्र दे।

5. (क) इस परीक्षा के उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक है कि उसकी आयु 1 अगस्त, 1969 को 20 वर्ष हो चुकी हो लेकिन 25 वर्ष न हुई हो, अर्थात् वह 2 अगस्त, 1944 से पहले और 1 अगस्त, 1949 के बाद पैदा न हुआ।

(ख) यदि निम्नलिखित कोटियों के सरकारी कर्मचारी, टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I; भारतीय आयुध कारखाना सेवा श्रेणी-I; और केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी सेवा (सड़क), श्रेणी-I; से भिन्न सेवाओं के लिए आवेदन करते हैं और यदि वे नीचे कालम 1 में उल्लिखित किसी भी प्राधिकारी के नियंत्रणाधीन विभाग/कार्यालय में नियुक्त हैं और कालम 2 में उल्लिखित तदनुसूची सेवा के लिए परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए आवेदन करते हैं, तो उनके मामले में 25 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयु-सीमा को छूट देकर 30 वर्ष किया जा सकेगा।

- (i) वह उम्मीदवार, जो सम्बन्धित विभाग/कार्यालय विशेष में मूल रूप से किसी स्थायी पद पर हो। यह छूट किसी ऐसे परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति को नहीं दी जाएगी जो अपने परिवीक्षा-काल में उस विभाग/कार्यालय में किसी स्थायी पद पर नियुक्त किया गया हो;
- (ii) वह उम्मीदवार, जो 1 अगस्त, 1969 को किसी विभाग/कार्यालय विशेष में कम से कम 3 वर्ष तक लगातार अस्थायी सेवा में रहा हो;
- (iii) भारतीय रेलों के सिविल, विजली, सिगनल और यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी तथा परिवहन (इंजन-शक्ति) विभागों में आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती अस्थायी सहायक इंजीनियर भी यह रियायत पाने का पात्र होगा, चाहे विभाग में उसकी सेवा अवधि कितनी ही हो।

कालम	कालम
रेल विभाग	इ० भा० रे० से० बि० इ० भा० रे० से० सि० इ० भा० रे० से० या० इ० भा० रे० से०
केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	के० इ० से०, श्रेणी-I के० इ० से०, श्रेणी-II के० बि० इ० से०, श्रेणी-I के० बि० इ० से०, श्रेणी-II
पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय	भा० पू० से०, श्रेणी-I
इंजीनियर-प्रमुख, सेना मुख्यालय	से० इ० से०, श्रेणी-I (इ० और से० संवर्ग) से० इ० से०, श्रेणी-I (बि० और या० संवर्ग)
केन्द्रीय जल और बिजली आयोग	के० ज० इ० (श्रेणी-I) से० के० पा० इ० (श्रेणी-I) से०।

नोट :— यदि अप्रेंटिसी काल के ठीक बाद रेलों पर किसी कार्य-पद पर नियुक्ति हो जाए, तो आयु-सम्बन्धी रियायत के प्रयोजनार्थ अप्रेंटिसी काल को रेल सेवा माना जा सकता है।

- (ग) टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी I के निम्नलिखित उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में भी 25 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयु-सीमा को छूट देकर 30 वर्ष किया जा सकेगा :—

- (i) वह उम्मीदवार, जो डाक और तार विभाग में मूल रूप से किसी स्थायी पद पर हो। यह छूट किसी ऐसे परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति

को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी, जो अपने परियोजना काल में उस विभाग में किसी स्थायी पद पर नियुक्त किया गया हो।

- (ii) वह उम्मीदवार, जो 1 अगस्त, 1969 को डाक और तार विभाग के अधीन निम्नलिखित अस्थायी मवों में से किसी एक पर लगातार कम से कम दो वर्ष रह चुका हो :—

- (1) रिपीटर स्टेशन सहायक;
- (2) टेलीग्राफ कारखानों के फोरमैन या सहायक फोरमैन;
- (3) कारखानों के अस्थायी सहायक इंजीनियर;
- (4) इंजीनियरी पर्यवेक्षक;
- (5) कारखाना पर्यवेक्षक।

- (घ) भारतीय आयुध कारखाना सेवा श्रेणी-I के उन उम्मीदवारों के सम्बन्ध में भी 25 वर्ष की अधिकतम आयु सीमा को छूट देकर 30 वर्ष किया जा सकेगा जो आयुध कारखानों में मूल रूप से स्थायी पद पर नियुक्त हों, यह छूट किसी ऐसे परिवीक्षाधीन व्यक्ति को नहीं दी जाएगी जो अपने परिवीक्षा-काल में आयुध कारखानों में किसी स्थायी पद पर नियुक्त किया गया हो।

परन्तु किसी भी उम्मीदवार को उपर्युक्त (ख), (ग) और (घ) में उल्लिखित अधिकतम आयु-सीमा को छूट के अन्तर्गत परीक्षा में तीन से अधिक बार बैठने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी।

- (ङ) ऊपर निर्धारित अधिकतम आयु-सीमा में निम्नलिखित रूप से और छूट दी जा सकेगी :—

- (i) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो तो अधिक से अधिक पांच वर्ष तक;

- (ii) यदि उम्मीदवार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ सदाशयी विस्थापित व्यक्ति हो और 1 जनवरी, 1964 को या उसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक, लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;

- (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो और साथ ही पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आया हुआ सदाशयी विस्थापित व्यक्ति हो और 1 जनवरी, 1964 को या उसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक। लेकिन

- यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (iv) यदि उम्मीदवार पांडिचेरी के संघ-क्षेत्र का निवासी हो और उसने किसी समय फ्रेंच भाषा के माध्यम से शिक्षा पायी हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक;
- (v) यदि उम्मीदवार भारतीय मूल का, श्रीलंका से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो और अक्टूबर, 1964 के भारत-श्रीलंका करार के अधीन 1 नवम्बर, 1964 को या इसके प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष । लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (vi) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिमजाति का हो और साथ ही भारतीय मूल का, श्रीलंका से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो तथा अक्टूबर, 1964 के भारत श्रीलंका करार के अधीन 1 नवम्बर, 1964 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक । लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (vii) यदि उम्मीदवार गोआ, दमन और दिव के संघ क्षेत्र का निवासी हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक;
- (viii) यदि उम्मीदवार भारतीय मूल का हो और केन्या, उगान्दा और तेंजानिया के संयुक्त गणराज्य (भूतपूर्व तांगानिका और ज़न्जीबार), से प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक;
- (ix) यदि उम्मीदवार भारतीय मूल का बर्मा से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो और 1 जून, 1963 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक । लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (x) यदि उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का हो और साथ ही भारतीय मूल का बर्मा से आया हुआ सदाशयी प्रत्यावर्ती हो तथा 1 जून, 1963 को या इसके बाद प्रव्रजन करके भारत आया हो, तो अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक । लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो;
- (xi) किसी अन्य देश के साथ युद्ध के दौरान या उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र में अपाहिज हो जाने के फलस्वरूप मुक्त हुए सैनिक कर्मचारियों के मामले में अधिक से अधिक तीन वर्ष तक । लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली पांच परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो ।
- (xii) किसी अन्य देश के साथ युद्ध के दौरान या उपद्रवग्रस्त क्षेत्र में अपाहिज हो जाने के फलस्वरूप मुक्त हुए अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के सैनिक कर्मचारियों के मामले में अधिक से अधिक आठ वर्ष तक । लेकिन यह रियायत किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को स्वीकार्य नहीं होगी जो ऐसी पिछली दस परीक्षाओं में बैठ चुका हो ।

ध्यान दीजिए :(i) यदि उम्मीदवार किसी एक या अधिक सेवाओं/पदों के लिए परीक्षा में बैठता है, तो इस नियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए ऐसा समझा जाएगा कि वह साधारणतः ऐसी परीक्षा के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सभी सेवाओं/पदों के लिए एक बार परीक्षा में बैठ चुका है ।

यदि उम्मीदवार किसी एक या अधिक विषयों में वस्तुतः परीक्षा देता है तो उसके बारे में यह समझा जाएगा कि वह परीक्षा में बैठ चुका है ।

ध्यान दीजिए :(ii) उपर्युक्त नियम 5 (ख) या 5(ग) या 5 (घ) में उल्लिखित आयु की रियायत के अन्तर्गत परीक्षा में प्रवेश पाने वाला व्यक्ति, यदि अपना आवेदन पत्र देने के बाद, परीक्षा देने से पहले या बाद में नौकरी से इस्तीफा दे देता है या उसके विभाग/कार्यालय द्वारा उसकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति की उम्मीदवारी समाप्त की जा सकती है । लेकिन यदि आवेदन-पत्र देने के बाद उस व्यक्ति की सेवा या पद से छंटनी कर दी जाती तो वह परीक्षा में बैठने का पात्र बना रहेगा ।

यदि कोई उम्मीदवार, अपने विभाग को प्रार्थना-पत्र देने के बाद, अन्य विभाग/कार्यालय को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है, तो वह आयु सम्बन्धी विभागीय रियायतों के अन्तर्गत उस सेवा के लिए प्रतियोगिता में भाग लेने का पात्र होगा जिसके लिए वह स्थानान्तरण न होने की स्थिति में होता, लेकिन

शर्त यह है कि उसका प्रार्थना-पत्र उसके मूल विभाग द्वारा अंग्रेषित किया गया हो ।

उपर्युक्त उपबन्धों के अतिरिक्त किसी भी हालत में निर्धारित आयु सीमाओं में छूट नहीं दी जाएगी ।

6. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक है कि :—

(क) उसने केन्द्रीय या राज्य विधान सभा के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा भारत में निर्गमित विश्वविद्यालय, या संसद् के किसी अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत विश्वविद्यालयों की तरह मान्य घोषित किसी अन्य शिक्षा संस्था से इंजीनियरी की उपाधि प्राप्त की हो; अथवा

(ख) उसने इंजीनियरों की संस्था (भारत) की सम्बद्ध सदस्यता (एसोशिएट मेम्बरशिप) परीक्षा के 'ए०' और 'बी०' खंडों को पास किया हो;

(ग) उसने ऐसे विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों/संस्थाओं से और ऐसी शर्तों के अधीन इंजीनियरी की उपाधि/डिप्लोमा प्राप्त किया हो जिन्हें इसके प्रयोजनार्थ समय-समय पर सरकार से मान्यता मिली हो ।

परन्तु बिजली इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा, सिगनल इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा, यांत्रिक इंजीनियरों की भारतीय रेल सेवा, टेलीग्राफ इंजीनियरी सेवा, श्रेणी-I, केन्द्रीय बिजली इंजीनियरिंग सेवाएं, श्रेणी-I, और श्रेणी-II, केन्द्रीय जल इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी-I) सेवा (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरी पद) और केन्द्रीय पावर इंजीनियरी (श्रेणी I) सेवा के उम्मीदवार उपर्युक्त अथवा निम्नलिखित अर्हताओं में से कोई एक अर्हता-प्राप्त व्यक्ति हो सकता है, अर्थात् :—

(क) उसने दूर-संचार इंजीनियरों की संस्था (भारत) की स्नातक सदस्यता परीक्षा पास की हो; अथवा

(ख) उसने नवम्बर, 1959 के बाद ली गयी, इलेक्ट्रो-निक्स और रेडियो इंजीनियरों की संस्था, लन्दन से स्नातक सदस्यता परीक्षा पास की हो ।

इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स और रेडियो इंजीनियरों की संस्था, लन्दन, की नवम्बर, 1959 से पहले ली गई स्नातक सदस्यता परीक्षा भी मान्य होगी, बशर्ते :—

(1) नवम्बर, 1959 से पहले ली गयी परीक्षा पास करने वाले उम्मीदवारों में निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त विषयों में परीक्षा दी और पास की हो :—

(i) बिजली इंजीनियरी के सिद्धान्त और अनुप्रयोग (1959 के बाद की योजना के खण्ड 'ए०' में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार);

(ii) गणित II (1959 के बाद की योजना के खण्ड 'बी०' में निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार) ।

(2) सम्बन्धित उम्मीदवार उपर्युक्त (1) में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी करता है, इसके प्रमाणस्वरूप वह इलेक्ट्रो-

निक्स और रेडियो इंजीनियरों की संस्था, लन्दन, का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करे ।

नोट 1—कोई ऐसा उम्मीदवार जो किसी ऐसी परीक्षा में बैठ चुका है जिसे पास करने से वह इस परीक्षा में बैठने का पात्र बनता है लेकिन जिसके परीक्षा फल की सूचना उसे नहीं मिली है, इस परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दे सकता है । यदि कोई उम्मीदवार किसी ऐसी अर्हक परीक्षा में बैठना चाहता है तो वह भी आवेदन-पत्र दे सकता है, लेकिन शर्त यह है कि अर्हक परीक्षा इस परीक्षा के प्रारम्भ होने से पहले समाप्त हो जाए । ऐसे उम्मीदवार को, यदि वह अन्यथा पात्र हो तो परीक्षा में प्रवेश मिल जाएगा, लेकिन उसके प्रवेश को अनन्तिम समझा जाएगा और यदि वह उस परीक्षा को पास करने का प्रमाण यथा सम्भव शीघ्र, और किसी भी हालत में, इस परीक्षा के प्रारम्भ होने से दो महीने के भीतर पेश नहीं करता, तो उसके प्रवेश को रद्द कर दिया जाएगा ।

नोट 2—आपवादिक मामलों में, आयोग किसी ऐसे उम्मीदवार को, जिसके पास इस नियम में निर्धारित कोई अर्हता न हो, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से अर्ह समझ सकता है, बशर्ते उसने अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा ली जाने वाली ऐसी परीक्षाएं पास की हों जिनका स्तर आयोग की राय में परीक्षा में उसके प्रवेश को औचित्य प्रदान करने वाला हो ।

नोट 3—वह उम्मीदवार भी जो अन्यथा अर्ह हो, लेकिन जिसने किसी ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय से उपाधि प्राप्त की हो जो सरकार द्वारा मान्य न हो, आयोग को आवेदन-पत्र भेज सकता है और आयोग के विवेक पर उसे परीक्षा में प्रवेश दिया जा सकता है ।

7. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक होगा कि वह आयोग की सूचना के अनुबन्ध 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट फीस दे ।

8. सरकारी सेवा में स्थायी या अस्थायी हैसियत से काम करने वाले उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक होगा कि वह परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए अपने विभागाध्यक्ष से पूर्वानुमति प्राप्त करे ।

9. परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए कोई उम्मीदवार पात्र है या नहीं, इस सम्बन्ध में आयोग का निर्णय अन्तिम होगा ।

10. जब तक किसी उम्मीदवार के पास आयोग से प्राप्त प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं होगा, तब तक उसे परीक्षा में नहीं बैठने दिया जाएगा ।

11. अपनी उम्मीदवारी के लिए किसी उम्मीदवार द्वारा किसी भी साधन से किया गया कोई प्रयास उसे प्रवेश के लिए अनर्ह बना सकता है ।

12. यदि आयोग द्वारा कोई उम्मीदवार प्रतिरूपण करने, या जाली दस्तावेज पेश करने, या दस्तावेजों में काट-छांट करने,

या गलत या झूठे बयान देने, या महत्वपूर्ण सूचना दबा लेने, या परीक्षा में प्रवेश पाने के लिए अन्य अनियमित अथवा अनुचित साधनों का सहारा लेने, या परीक्षा भवन में गलत साधनों का प्रयोग करने या उनके प्रयोग की चेष्टा करने, या परीक्षा भवन में दुर्व्यवहार करने का दोषी हो या आयोग द्वारा दोषी घोषित किया गया हो, तो उसके विरुद्ध अदासती कार्रवाई करने के अलावा उसे निम्नलिखित सजा दी जा सकती है :—

(क) उसे स्थायी रूप से या विशिष्ट अवधि के लिए :—

(i) आयोग द्वारा उम्मीदवारों का चयन करने के लिए आयोग की परीक्षा में प्रवेश या साक्षात्कार में उपस्थित होने से;

(ii) सरकार द्वारा अपने नियोजन से, वारित किया जा सकता है;

(ख) यदि वह पहले से ही सरकारी सेवा में हो, तो उपर्युक्त नियमों के अन्तर्गत उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासन की कार्रवाई की जा सकती है ।

13. जो उम्मीदवार लिखित परीक्षा में, उतने न्यूनतम अंक अंक प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, जितने आयोग स्वविवेक से निर्धारित करे, उन्हें आयोग व्यक्तित्व परीक्षा हेतु साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाएगा ।

14. परीक्षा के बाद आयोग हर उम्मीदवार को अन्तिम रूप से दिए गए कुल अंकों के अनुसार योग्यता के आधार पर उम्मीदवारों की एक सूची बनाएगा और उसी क्रम से उन उम्मीदवारों की, जिन्हें आयोग परीक्षा में अहं समझे इतनी अनारक्षित रिक्तियों पर नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश की जाएगी जितनी परीक्षा के परिणाम के आधार पर भरने का निर्णय किया गया हो ।

परन्तु यदि अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का कोई उम्मीदवार, जो यद्यपि आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित स्तर से किसी भी सेवा के लिए अहं न हो, प्रशासन की कार्य-कुशलता का यथोचित ध्यान रखते हुए, उसके द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त घोषित किया गया हो, तो उस सेवा में उसकी, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित रिक्तियों, जसी स्थिति हो, पर नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश की जाएगी ।

15. प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को परीक्षाफल किस रूप में और किस ढंग से भेजा जाए, इस बात का निर्णय आयोग स्वविवेक से करेगा और परिणाम के सम्बन्ध में आयोग उम्मीदवारों से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नहीं करेगा ।

16. आवेदन करते समय उम्मीदवार ने जिन सेवाओं को तरजीह दी हो उनका यथोचित ध्यान रखा जाएगा, लेकिन भारत सरकार को यह अधिकार रहेगा कि वह उसे जिस सेवा/पद के लिए वह उम्मीदवार है, उसमें किसी भी सेवा पद पर लगा सके ।

17. परीक्षा में सफल होने से तब तक नियुक्ति का अधिकार नहीं मिल जाता जब तक कि सरकार आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल के बाद इस बात से सन्तुष्ट न हो जाए कि उम्मीदवार सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए सर्वथा उपयुक्त है ।

18. उम्मीदवार के लिए आवश्यक है कि वह मानसिक और शारीरिक दृष्टि से पूर्णतया स्वस्थ हो और उसमें कोई ऐसा शारीरिक दोष न हो जिसके कारण सेवा में अधिकारी के नाते उसके कर्तव्य पालन में बाधा पड़ने की संभावना हो । जो उम्मीदवार (ऐसी शारीरिक परीक्षा के बाद जैसी कि सरकार या नियुक्ति करने वाला प्राधिकारी, जैसी स्थिति हो, निर्निर्दिष्ट करें) इन आवश्यक बातों को पूरा नहीं करता, उसे नियुक्त नहीं किया जाएगा । अवित्त परीक्षा के लिए अहं घोषित किए गए सभी उम्मीदवारों को उसी जगह शारीरिक परीक्षा ली जाएगी जहां कि उन्हें साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया गया हो । शारीरिक परीक्षा साक्षात्कार के तुरन्त पहले या बाद में ली जाएगी । उम्मीदवारों को चिकित्सा-मण्डल को 16 रुपए फीस देनी होगी । किसी उम्मीदवार की शारीरिक परीक्षा लेने का अर्थ यह नहीं होगा कि उक्त उम्मीदवार नियुक्ति के लिए विचारणीय है ।

उम्मीदवारों को किसी प्रकार की निराशा न हो, इसके लिए उन्हें सलाह दी जाती है कि परीक्षा में प्रवेश के लिए आवेदन करने से पहले वे सिविल सर्जन के स्तर के किसी सरकारी चिकित्सा अधिकारी से अपनी परीक्षा करा लें । नियुक्ति से पहले उम्मीदवारों की किस प्रकार की डाक्टरों की परीक्षा होगी और उसमें उनसे किस स्तर की अपेक्षा की जाएगी, इसका व्योरा परिशिष्ट II में किया गया है । अपाहिज भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में, प्रत्येक सेवा की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इन स्तरों में छूट दी जाएगी ।

19 (क) कोई भी पुरुष उम्मीदवार जिसकी एक से अधिक पत्नियां जीवित हों, या जो एक भार्या के जीवित रहते विवाह करता है जो उस भार्या के जीवनकाल में सम्पन्न होने के कारण शून्य हो, ऐसी किसी सेवा में, जिसमें इस प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर नियुक्तियों की जाती है, नियुक्ति के लिए तब तक पात्र नहीं होगा जब तक कि भारत सरकार इस बात से सन्तुष्ट होकर कि उसके ऐसा करने के विशेष कारण हैं, उस पुरुष उम्मीदवार को, इस नियम के प्रवर्तन से छूट न दे दे ।

(ख) कोई भी महिला उम्मीदवार जिसका विवाह इस कारण शून्य हो कि विवाह के समय पति की एक पत्नी जीवित हो या जिसने ऐसे व्यक्ति से विवाह किया हो जिसकी एक पत्नी ऐसे विवाह के समय जीवित हो, ऐसी किसी सेवा में, जिसमें इस प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के परिणामों के आधार पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं, नियुक्ति के लिए तब तक पात्र नहीं होगी जब तक कि भारत सरकार इस बात से सन्तुष्ट होकर कि उसके ऐसा करने के विशेष कारण हैं, उस महिला उम्मीदवार को इस नियम के प्रवर्तन से छूट न दे दे ।

20. जिन सेवाओं/पदों के लिए इस परीक्षा के माध्यम से भर्ती की जा रही है, उनका संक्षिप्त विवरण परिशिष्ट III में दिया गया है ।

सी० एम० परमेश्वरन, मंचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT*New Delhi, the 29th January 1969*

No. 6-Pres./69.—The President is pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Uttar Pradesh Police :—

Name of the officer and rank

Shri Ahmad Hassan,
Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Etah, Uttar Pradesh.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.

On the 21st September, 1966, information was received by the Superintendent of Police, Etah, that Sua Ram, a notorious dacoit, was hiding in a sugarcane field near villages Ninawali and Karanpur in Mainpuri District. A raid was organised with the available Police force. On reaching the place where the dacoit was suspected to be hiding, the Police Force was divided into three parties. The party led by Shri Ahmad Hassan was detailed to search the field. The other two parties covered the left and the right flanks. As soon as Shri Ahmad Hassan entered the field, he was fired upon by the dacoits. Shri Hassan, however, was undaunted by the firing, challenged the dacoits and rushed forward towards them. The dacoits tried to escape through the Police cordon. While retreating they kept on firing on Shri Ahmad Hassan. In pursuing the dacoits Shri Hassan came out in the open and was exposed to great risk but in spite of this, he continued the chase. When he noticed that the dacoits were trying to enter the standing bajra crops, he ordered firing by a Bren-gun, as a result of which Sua Ram was killed. One kidnapped person and a large quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered.

In this incident, Shri Ahmad Hassan exhibited exemplary courage, initiative, leadership and devotion to duty.

This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal.

NAGENDRA SINGH, Secy. to the President

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*New Delhi-11, the 24th January 1969***CORRIGENDUM**

No. 8/32/68-CS. II—The following corrections shall be made in the rules for the Stenographers' Examination 1969, as published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 8/32/68-CS. II dated 23rd November, 1968, in Part I Section 1 of the Gazette of India, namely :—

Reference	Corrections
1	2

Rules

- Page 775, Col. 2, For the word 'examination' proviso under para 5 substitute 'examinations'.
(B), line 3.
- Page 776, Col. 1, item For the word 'tate' substitute
(ii) of para 6, line 5. 'State'.
- Page 776, Col. 1 item For the word 'service' substitute
(ii) of para 6, line 6. 'services'.
- Pages 776, Col. 1 item For the word 'Tench' substitute
(v), of para 6, line 1. 'Tenth'.
- Page 777, Col. 2, N.B. For the word 'an' substitute
under para 16, line 3. 'as'.

Appendix I

- Page 778, Col. 1 para For the word 'to' substitute
4, line 2. 'the'.
- Page 778, Col. 1 para 7 For the word 'allowed substi-
line 1. tute 'allotted'.

Appendix II

- Page 778, Col. 2 item For the word 'no' substitute
(a) under the heading 'on'.

Railway Board Secre-
tariat Stenographers'
Service, line 5.

- Page 778, Col. 2 item For the word 'Railways' substi-
(c) under the heading tute 'Railway'.
- Page 778, Col. 2, 1st For the words '(RSCP)',
sub-para, under the substitute '(RCSP)',
heading Indian Foreign
Service (B)-Grade II
of the Stenographers
Sub-cadre, line 5.

M. K. VASUDEVAN, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 21st January 1969*

No F. 3(23)-NS/68.—The President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the post office savings bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959 published with notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) No. F. 3(40)-NS/58 dated the 19th December, 1958, namely :—

- These rules may be called the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits)—Amendment Rules, 1969.
- These rules shall come into force on 1st April, 1969.
- In the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, in rule 11,—

(i) for sub-rule (b), the following shall be substituted :

- “(b) (i) each such withdrawal may be repaid with interest in one lump sum at any time during the currency of the account or in equal monthly instalments of Rs. 5 or multiples thereof, not exceeding twenty in number subject to the condition that the total number of instalments shall in no case exceed the number of months remaining for the maturity of the account;
- (ii) where a depositor opts for repayment in instalments in the aforesaid manner, the denomination of the account shall be deemed to be the original denomination plus the amount of each instalment of repayment during the period of such payment;
- (iii) where the amount withdrawn is not repaid, it shall be deducted together with interest upto the date of maturity of the account from the amount payable at the time of the closure of the account.”

(ii) for sub-rule (c), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“(c) for the purposes of sub-rule (b),—

- (i) In the case of repayment in one lump-sum, interest shall be simple and shall be calculated at 6 per cent, per annum for full calendar months irrespective of the date on which the amount is withdrawn or the date on which it is repaid :

Provided that if the amount withdrawn is repaid together with the interest on or before the sixth day of a month, then no interest shall be payable for that month; or

- (ii) in the case of repayment in instalments, simple interest at 6 per cent, per annum shall be calculated at the end of the period of repayment on the balance of amount remaining unpaid at the end of each month after the month in which the withdrawal was made, and interest shall be recovered in one instalment either along with the last instalment of the repayment or in the month next following that month in which repayment of the last instalment was made.”

A. G. KRISHNAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS

(Department of Petroleum)

RESOLUTION*New Delhi, the 21st January 1969*

No. 22(13)/68-OR.—Para 5 of the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) Resolution No. 22(13)/68-OR, dated the 20th April, 1968, as amended by Resolutions of even number, dated 30-7-68 and 23-11-68 shall be amended to read as follows :—

"5. The Commission will submit a report by the 30th of April, 1969."

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section 1.

ORDERED further that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to All Ministries/Departments of Government of India, Government of Bihar and all other concerned.

M. V. RAJWADE, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

(Company Law Board)

ORDER*New Delhi, the 27th January 1969*

No. 51/1/65-CLII.—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 209 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) the Company Law Board hereby authorises Shri R. D. Kuree, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Bombay an officer of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) for the purpose of said section 209.

S. S. SINGH, Under Secy., Company Law Board

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION*New Delhi, the 29th January 1969*

No. F. 14-2/69-U.1.—In accordance with the provisions contained a paragraph 7(4) of the Second Schedule to the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation Notification No. RHE/11(5)/52, dated the 5th September, 1952 read with paragraph 3 of that Ministry Notification No. RHAE-5(12)/53, dated the 21st May, 1955, the Government of India are pleased to renominate Shri K. N. Channa to be a member of the Board of Administration of the Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi for a further term of three years with retrospective effect from the 20th November, 1968 to be continuous with his earlier nomination made in this Ministry Notification No. 18-31/65-U.5, dated the 24th December, 1965.

R. S. CHITKARA, Dy. Educational Adviser

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

Transport Wing

RESOLUTION*New Delhi, the 6th January 1969*

No. 55-MA(4)/67.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport No. 55-MA(3)/54-1, dated the 27th March, 1958, read with their Resolution No. 55-MA(16)/57-1, dated the 31st July, 1958, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following members to constitute the Deck Passenger Welfare Committee at the port of Nagapattinam for a period of two years from the date of this Resolution :—

Chairman

1. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras.

Members

2. The Port Officer, Nagapattinam.
3. The Sub-Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam.
4. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nagapattinam.
5. The Superintendent of Central Excise, Nagapattinam.
6. The Protector of Emigrants, Nagapattinam.
7. The Port Health Officer, Nagapattinam.

Non-Official Members

8. Shri M. M. Syed Hassane, Partner, K. P. V. Shaik Mohammed Rowther & Company, Nagapattinam.
9. Shri S. Thiagarajan, Advocate, Nagapattinam.
10. Dr. Smt. S. Arthur, M.B., B.S., Medical Practitioner, Nagapattinam.
11. Shri K. R. Gnanasambandam, M.L.A., 42, Sattalyap-par North Street, Nagapattinam.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Lok Sabha Secretariat (with 10 copies including 5 copies, for Committee Branch), the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission, all the Ministries of the Government of India, all State Governments; the Chairman, Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, Calcutta; the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay; the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Madras; the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; the Director General of Shipping, "Jahaz-rani Bhavan", Fort Street, Bombay (with 100 spare copies for distribution to the shipping companies in India; the Members of National Harbour Board and the Members of National Shipping Board), Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Departments, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; the Chairman and members of the Deck Passenger Welfare Committee, Nagapattinam.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

R. DORAISWAMY, Jt. Secy.

RESOLUTION*New Delhi-1, the 22nd January 1969***PORTS**

No. 8-PG(134)/68.—The Government of India have received the Administration Report of the Port of Bombay for the year 1967-68. The salient features of the Report are reviewed below :—

2. Financial Position :

The total revenue of the Port Trust during the year under review was Rs. 2485.09 lakhs as against Rs. 2077.71 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year 1967-68 was Rs. 2209.65 lakhs as against Rs. 1883.41 lakhs in the year 1966-67. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 275.44 lakhs as against Rs. 194.30 lakhs in the previous year. This is based on the accrual system of accounting. On cash basis the surplus was Rs. 206.15 lakhs. The large surplus during the year was chiefly the result of increase in revenue, deferment of certain items of expenditure and substantial recovery of arrears.

The total balances in the Port Trust's Reserve Funds amounted to Rs. 40.47 crores at the end of the year 1967-68. All these Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Of the outstanding debt of Rs. 13.56 crores, the amount due to the public was Rs. 5.24 crores and to Government Rs. 7.45 crores, the balance of Rs. 0.87 crores being internal loans held by the Trustees themselves. For repayment of loans, the Trustees have built up a balance of Rs. 6.03 crores in the General Sinking Fund and Rs. 2.87 crores in a Suspense Account to repay the loan taken from Government for the Marine Oil Terminal.

3. Traffic :

The dead weight tonnage handled at the port during 1967-68 was 16,965,000 tonnes, of which Imports accounted

for 12,444,000 tonnes and Exports 4,521,000 tonnes. The corresponding figures of imports and exports during the previous year were 13,227,000 and 5,039,000 tonnes respectively, totalling 18,266,000 tonnes. The total traffic handled by the port was 1,301,000 tonnes less than the previous year. However, a welcome feature of the export activities was the shipment of 223,200 tonnes of iron and steel.

4. Shipping :

The number of vessels, which entered the Port during the year 1967-68 was 2768 with a total of 20 million gross registered tons as against 3062 vessels totalling 22 million gross registered tonnes in 1966-67. The largest vessel, which entered the Port during the year was the s.s. "Rotterdam", with a gross tonnage of 38,621.

The number of sailing vessels which used the port during the year 1967-68 was 30,963 as against 33,528 during the year 1966-67.

The number of overseas passengers who used the port during 1967-68 was 1,22,261 while the number of coastal passengers was 6,00,816.

During the year 1967-68, 132 vessels used the Dry Docks. The number of vessels which were berthed in the Wet Docks for repair purposes was 40 including 10 vessels berthed at the Alexandra Docks.

5. Works :

The total expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 558.76 lakhs. The following are some of the important works on which expenditure was incurred during the year 1967-68 :—

S. No.	Name of work	Expenditure (in lakhs)
1.	Dock Expansion Scheme, 1962	247.50
2.	Dredging of the Main Harbour Channel, Marine Scheme Phase-III.	10.17
3.	Preparation of Master Plan for the Development of the Port of Bombay.	14.50
4.	Purchase of a Twin-Screw Diesel-propelled Anchor Hoyer-cum-Salvage and Water Boat "Indira" to replace S.A.H. "Panwel".	23.92
5.	Purchase of 9 Tugs.	102.70
6.	Hospital for Port Trust Staff.	12.35
7.	Constructing quarters for Class IV Staff at Old Antop Village (1,560 Units) (39 Blocks).	18.22
8.	Ballard Pier Extension and the Passenger-cum-Cargo Terminal Building including Cranes and other services.	31.02
9.	Special repairs to inner lock gates and renewal of roller paths.	14.41

6. Port Trust Railway :

The volume of trunk traffic showed a decrease as compared to 1966-67 as indicated in the following table :—

	Wagons		Tonnes
	Inward	Outward	
1966-67	95,443	151,534	4,834,300
1967-68	98,459	138,403	4,342,000

The results of the working of the Bombay Port Trust Railway during 1966-67 and 1967-68, as worked out in accordance with the revised method approved by Trustees, are given below :—

Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus () Deficit (—)
(Figures in lakhs of Rs)		
1966-67	138.33	198.67 (—) 60.34
1967-68	191.25	259.79 (—) 68.54

The worsening of the financial position was due to increase in expenditure on establishment and repairs and maintenance due to the accountal of wages for the month of

March 1968 according to the revised system of accounting, enhanced dearness allowance and higher cost of materials, partly off-set by increase in revenue under through freight, siding charges, shunting and re-booking charges and proportion of docks wharfage and increase in terminal charges due to accountal of accrued terminal dues and the receipt of certain arrears.

7. Turn Round of Shipping and pace of Loading/Unloading of Vessels :

The highest number of vessels using the Docks during the year 1967-68 was 100 during the fortnight ended the 31st March, 1968. The average turn-round during this fortnight was 4.4 days, as against the slowest turn round of 10.4 days during the fortnight ended 15th July, 1967 when 47 vessels used the Docks.

The fastest rates of unloading the loading of vessels, which worked 1,000 tonnes and over during the year 1967-68 were as follows :—

IN TONNES

Fastest average rate per day of turn round

	1966-67	1967-68
Unloading (Imports)	2954	2971
Loading (Export)	2614	3419

The cargo handled under the piece rate scheme was 128% over datum in 1967-68.

8. Estate Department :

The revenue of the Estate Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 337.40 lakhs (excluding Rs. 18.23 lakhs collected by the Docks and Railway Departments), as against Rs. 216.95 lakhs in 1966-67.

9. Labour :

There were 23 strikes for periods varying from a few hours in most of the cases to 14 days in one case.

The Port Trust's welfare measures covered a variety of activities namely, sports, recreation, variety entertainments, excursions, scholarships, canteens, general medical attention, womens' clinics, reading rooms, and libraries etc. A contribution of Rs. 3.79 lakhs was made from revenue to the Employees' Welfare Fund.

10. Staff :

The total expenditure on staff during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1225.41 lakhs as against Rs. 1040.05 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 185.36 lakhs was attributable mainly to the accountal of the salaries and wages for March 1968 payable in April 1968 in the accounts for 1967-68 according to the revised system of accounting and also to the general increase of Class III and IV Staff, the upward revision of dearness allowance, *ex gratia* payment on the basis of the revised definition of the term "pay" and payment of arrears on account of revision of pay of certain categories of officers.

The total expenditure on medical aid amounted to Rs. 16.60 lakhs during 1967-68 as against Rs. 12.34 lakhs in the previous year.

11. Miscellaneous :

The changes in the system of accounting and presentation of annual accounts suggested by the Consulting Accountants are being implemented. The emphasis is on commercial and cost accounting and frequent management reporting.

12. Acknowledgement :

The Port Trust Board carried out another year of useful work and the Government of India view it with appreciation.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Z. S. JHALA, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 28th January 1969

No. ERBI69CO1/8.—The Permanent Negotiating Machinery set up by Government in December, 1951 for dealing with disputes between railway labour and railway administrations provides that if, after discussions between the Railway Board and the Railway Labour Federation, agreement is not reached between the two sides on any matters of importance, such matters may be referred to an *ad hoc* Railway Tribunal consisting of an equal number of representatives of Railway Labour and the Railway Board with a neutral Chairman.

2. The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen has urged that certain matters, in which agreement between it and the Railway Board was not achieved after discussion, were of sufficient importance to warrant reference to a tribunal. Government have accepted this contention and have decided to appoint an *ad hoc* tribunal. It has further been agreed between the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the Railway Board that this tribunal should consist only of one neutral person, representatives of the Federation and the Railway Board being permitted to present their cases before him.

3. Accordingly, the Government of India have decided to appoint Shri N. M. Miabhoj, Retired Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court as the one-man Tribunal with effect from the date he assumes charge. The tribunal will be known as the "Railway Labour Tribunal 1969".

4. It has been decided, in consultation with the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen, that the following demands made by the Federation will be referred to the Tribunal :—

- (i) Night Duty Allowance should be calculated at 1½ times the normal rate of pay to all employees performing duty at night, irrespective of their classification under the Hours of Employment Regulations.
- (ii) In respect of workshop staff :
 - (a) all vacancies, which occurred since the introduction of the incentive scheme should be filled up;
 - (b) proper proportion of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled staff should be maintained and other measures taken to ensure adequate scope for promotion to the semi-skilled and unskilled staff.
 - (c) the posts of supervisory staff in the mechanical workshops should be redistributed amongst the various grades in conformity with their responsibilities and an adequate channel of promotion should be provided for them.
- (iii) Casual labour on the Railways should be paid wages at the rate of 1/30th of the minimum of the time-scale plus appropriate Dearness Allowance applicable to the corresponding categories of staff in regular employment in the Railways.
- (iv) The disparity between the hours of work and annual gazetted holidays at present prescribed for clerks at railway stations, sheds and depots on the one hand and those prescribed for clerks in administrative offices on the other should be removed by granting the former the privileges available to the latter. If this is not possible, the former should be monetarily compensated for the extra hours and days of work done by them.
- (v) The present Hours of Employment Regulations, which govern hours of work, periodic rest and overtime in respect of railway staff, other than those employed in workshops falling under the definition of 'Factories' in the factories' Act, should be completely reviewed.
- (vi) All gangmen in the Civil Engineering Department of the Railways should be granted an Arduous Duty Allowance of Rs. 3/- per month.

(vii) The scale of pay of gangmates in the Civil Engineering Department of the Railways should be raised to the skilled grade. Along with this, the scale of pay of keymen and head trollymen of the Civil Engineering Department should also be suitably enhanced.

(viii) The scales of pay of all running staff should be enhanced.

5. The Tribunal will endeavour to complete its work as early as possible.

ORDER

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

C. S. PARAMESWARAN, Secy., Railway Board

RULES

The 8th February, 1969

No. E(GR)I-68RR2.—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission in August/September, 1969, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following Services are, with the concurrence of the Ministries/Departments concerned, published for general information.

- (i) Indian Railway Service of Engineers;
- (ii) Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers;
- (iii) Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers;
- (iv) Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers;
- (v) Central Engineering Service, Class I;
- (vi) Central Engineering Service, Class II;
- (vii) Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I;
- (viii) Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II;
- (ix) Indian Supply Service, Class I;
- (x) Military Engineer Services, Class I, (Buildings and Roads Cadre);
- (xi) Military Engineer Services, Class I, (Electrical and Mechanical Cadre);
- (xii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I;
- (xiii) Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I;
- (xiv) Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service;
- (xv) Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service; and
- (xvi) Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I;

2. The number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the examination will be specified in the Notice issued by the Commission. Reservations will be made for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in respect of vacancies as may be fixed by the Government of India.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes mean any of the Castes/Tribes mentioned in the Scheduled Castes/Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956, read with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes (Uttar Pradesh) Order 1967.

3. The examination under these rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix I to these rules.

The dates on which and the places at which the examination will be held shall be fixed by the Commission.

4. A candidate must be either :—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a subject of Nepal, or
- (d) a subject of Bhutan, or
- (e) a Tibetan refugee who came over to India, before the 1st January, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India, or

- (f) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and the East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) with the intention of permanently settling in India;

Provided that a candidate belonging to categories (c), (d), (e) and (f) above shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

Certificate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories :—

- (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the nineteenth day of July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
- (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens of India under Article 6 of the Constitution.
- (iii) Non-citizens in category (f) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then without a break. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being given to him by the Government.

5. (a) A candidate for this examination must have attained the age of 20 years and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the 1st August, 1969, i.e., he must have been born not earlier than the 2nd August, 1944 and not later than the 1st August, 1949.

(b) The upper age-limit of 25 years will be relaxable up to 30 years in the case of the Government servants of the following categories applying for Services other than the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class 1, Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class 1, and Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class 1 if they are employed in a Department/Office under the control of any of the authorities mentioned in column 1 below and apply for admission to the examination for the corresponding service(s) mentioned in column 2.

- (i) A candidate who holds substantively a permanent post in the particular Department/Office concerned. This relaxation will not be admissible to a probationer appointed against a permanent post in the Department/Office during the period of his probation.
- (ii) A candidate who has been continuously in a temporary service in the particular Department/Office for at least 3 years on the 1st August, 1969.
- (iii) A temporary Assistant Engineer recruited through the Commission to the Civil, Electrical, Signal and Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of Indian Railways will also be eligible for this concession irrespective of the length of his service in the Department.

Column 1	Column 2
Railway Department	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> I.R.S.E. I.R.S.E.E. I.R.S.S.E. I.R.S.M.E. </div> </div>
Central Public Works Department	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> C.E.S., Class I C.E.S., Class II C.E.E.S., Class I C.E.E.S., Class II </div> </div>
Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> I.S.S., Class I </div> </div>
Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> M.E.S., Class I(B&R Cadre) M.E.S., Class I(E&M Cadre) </div> </div>

(1)	(2)
Central Water and Power Commission	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> C.W.E. (Class I) Service C.P.E. (Class I) Service </div> </div>

NOTE.—The period of apprenticeship, if followed by appointment against a working post on the Railways may be treated as Railway Service for the purpose of age concession.

(c) The upper age-limit of 25 years will be relaxable up to 30 years also in respect of candidates for the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, in the case of the following :—

- (i) A candidate who holds substantively a permanent post in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This relaxation will not be admissible to a probationer appointed against a permanent post in the Department during the period of his probation.
- (ii) A candidate who has continuously held for a period of not less than 2 years on the 1st August, 1969 any of the following temporary posts under the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
 1. Repeater Station Assistant.
 2. Foreman or Assistant Foreman Telegraph Workshops.
 3. Temporary Assistant Engineer Workshops.
 4. Engineering Supervisor.
 5. Workshop Supervisor.

(d) The upper age-limit of 25 years will likewise be relaxable up to 30 years in respect of candidates for the Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I who hold substantively permanent appointments at the Ordnance Factories. This relaxation will not be admissible to a probationer appointed against a permanent post in the Ordnance Factories during the period of his probation.

PROVIDED THAT NO CANDIDATE SHALL BE PERMITTED UNDER THE RELAXATION(S) OF THE UPPER AGE LIMIT MENTIONED AT (b), (c) AND (d) ABOVE TO COMPETE MORE THAN THREE TIMES AT THE EXAMINATION.

(e) The upper age-limit prescribed above will be further relaxable :—

- (i) Up to a maximum of five years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) Up to a maximum of three years, if a candidate is a *bona fide* displaced person from East Pakistan and has migrated to India on or after 1st January, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations;
- (iii) Up to a maximum of eight years, if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Schedule Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from East Pakistan and has migrated to India on or after 1st January, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations;
- (iv) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and has received education through the medium of French at some stage;
- (v) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin, from Ceylon and has migrated to India on or after 1st November, 1964, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations;
- (vi) Up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Ceylon and has migrated to India on or after 1st November, 1964, under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of October, 1964. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations;

- (vii) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;
- (viii) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is of Indian origin and has migrated from Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar);
- (ix) Up to a maximum of three years if a candidate is a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Burma and has migrated to India on or after 1st June, 1963. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations;
- (x) Up to a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* repatriate of Indian origin from Burma and has migrated to India on or after 1st June, 1963. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations;
- (xi) Up to a maximum of three years in the case of Defence Services personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area, and released as a consequence thereof. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at five previous examinations; and
- (xii) Up to a maximum of eight years in the case of Defence Services personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in a disturbed area and released as a consequence thereof, who belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. This concession will not, however, be admissible to a candidate who has already appeared at ten previous examinations.

*N.B. (i).—*For the purposes of this Rule a candidate shall be deemed to have competed at the examination once for all the Services/posts ordinarily covered by the examination if he competes for any one or more of the Services/posts.

A candidate shall be deemed to have competed at the examination if he actually appears in any one or more subjects.

*N.B. (ii).—*The candidature of a person who is admitted to the examination under the age concession mentioned in Rule 5(b) or 5(c) or 5(d) above is liable to be cancelled, if, after submitting his application, he resigns from service or his services are terminated by his department/office, either before or after taking the examination. He will, however, continue to be eligible if he is retrenched from the Service or post after submitting his application.

A candidate who, after submitting his application, to his department, is transferred to other department/office, will be eligible to compete under departmental age concession for the service, for which he would have been eligible, but for his transfer, provided his application has been forwarded by his parent department.

SAVE AS PROVIDED ABOVE THE AGE LIMITS PRESCRIBED CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED.

6. A candidate must have—

- (A) obtained a degree in Engineering from a University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational institutions established by an Act of Parliament, or declared to be deemed as Universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956; or
- (B) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or
- (C) obtained a degree/diploma in Engineering, from such foreign Universities/Colleges/Institutions and under such conditions as may be recognised by the Government for the purpose from time to time.

Provided that a candidate for the Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers, the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, the Central

Electrical Engineering Services, Class I and Class II, the Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service (Mechanical Engineering Posts) and the Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service may possess any of the above qualifications or any of the qualifications mentioned below, namely,

- (a) a pass in the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Tele-communication Engineers (India);
- (b) a pass in the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers, London, held after November, 1959.

The Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers, London, held prior to November, 1959 is also acceptable subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) that the candidates who have passed the examination held prior to November, 1959, should have appeared and passed in the following additional subjects:
 - (i) Principles and Applications of Electrical Engineering (in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in Section A of Post-1959 Scheme).
 - (ii) Mathematics II (in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in Section B of Post-1959 Scheme).
- (2) that the candidates concerned should produce a certificate from the Institution of Electronics and Radio Engineers, London, in fulfilment of the condition prescribed at (1) above.

NOTE 1.—A candidate who has appeared at an examination the passing of which would render him eligible to appear at this examination, but has not been informed of the result, may apply for admission to the examination. A candidate who intends to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply, provided that the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if they do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

NOTE 2.—In exceptional cases, the Commission may treat a candidate, who has not any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, as educationally qualified provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

NOTE 3.—A candidate, who is otherwise qualified but who has taken a degree from a foreign University which is not recognised by Government, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

7. Candidates must pay the fee prescribed in Annexure I to the Commission's Notice.

8. A candidate already in Government Service, whether in a permanent or a temporary capacity, must obtain prior permission of the Head of the Department to appear for the examination.

9. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

10. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the commission.

11. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.

12. A candidate who is or has been declared by the Commission guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or of suppressing material information or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination, or of using or attempting to use

unfair means in the examination hall or of misbehaviour in the examination hall, may, in addition to rendering himself liable to criminal prosecution,—

- (a) be debarred permanently or for a specified period :—
 - (i) by the Commission, from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
 - (ii) by the Government from employment under them;
- (b) be liable to disciplinary action under the appropriate rules, if he is already in service under Government.

13. Candidates who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written examination as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion shall be summoned by them for an interview for a personality test.

14. After the examination, the candidates will be arranged by the Commission in the order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate; and in that order so many candidates as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination shall be recommended for appointment up to the number of unreserved vacancies decided to be filled on the results of the examination.

Provided that any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission for any service, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to maintenance of efficiency of administration, shall be recommended for appointment to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in that service.

15. The form and manner of communication of the result of the examination to individual candidates shall be decided by the Commission in their discretion and the Commission will not enter into correspondence with them regarding the result.

16. Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service/post for which he is a candidate.

17. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such an enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the service.

18. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. All candidates who are declared qualified for the Personality Test will be physically examined at the place where they are summoned for interview, either immediately before or after the interview. Candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 16.00 to the Medical Board. The fact that a candidate has been physically examined will not mean or imply that he will be considered for appointment.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer or the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required are given in Appendix II. For the disabled ex-Defence Services personnel the standards will be relaxed consistent with the requirements of each Service.

19. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living or who, having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the lifetime of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination, unless the Government of India, after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.

(b) No female candidate whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination, unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.

20. Brief particulars relating to the Services/posts to which recruitment is being made through this examination are given in Appendix III.

C. S. PARAMESWARAN, Secy., Railway Board

APPENDIX I

1. The examination shall be conducted according to the following plan :—

Part I : Compulsory and Optional papers as given in para 2 below against each Service. The standard and syllabi prescribed for these papers are given in the Schedule to this Appendix. The duration of each of the papers except 'General Knowledge' will be of 3 hours. The duration of the paper 'General Knowledge' will be of 2 hours.

Part II : Personality test for such candidates as may be called by the Commission carrying a maximum of 300 marks. (Please see para 6 below).

2. The following will be the subjects for the written examination :—

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
A. Indian Railway Service of Engineers—	
<i>(a) Compulsory—</i>	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Structural Design	200
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
(5) Transport Engineering	100
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
TOTAL	800

(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Architecture and Town Planning	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering	100

B. Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers—

(a) Compulsory—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics	200
TOTAL	800

(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(5) Workshop Organisation and Management	100

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
C. Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers—			
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		(2) General Knowledge	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100	(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(2) General Knowledge	100	(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(3) Electrical Engineering	200	(5) Applied Mechanics	200
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	200		
(5) Mechanical Engineering	200		
		TOTAL	800
TOTAL	800	(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects	
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects		(1) Physics (including Electricity & Magnetism)	100
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100	(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(2) Applied Mechanics	100	(3) Prime Movers	100
(3) Applied Mathematics	100	(4) Applied Mathematics	100
(4)(a) Building Materials and Structures 50	100	(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(b) Transport Engineering 50		I. Indian Supply Service, Class I—	
(5) Workshop Organisation and Management	100	<i>Plan—1</i>	
(6) Applied Electronic Circuits	100	(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
D. Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers—		(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		(2) General Knowledge	100
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100	(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(2) General Knowledge	100	(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	200
(3) Applied Mechanics	200	(5) Prime Movers	200
(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	200		
(5) Prime Movers	200	TOTAL	800
TOTAL	800	(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects	
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects		(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100	(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(2) Electrical Engineering	100	(3) Metallurgy	100
(3) Metallurgy	100	(4) Workshop technology	100
(4) Workshop Technology	100	(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100	(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100	<i>Plan—2</i>	
E. & F. Central Engineering Services, Class I and Class II—		(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100	(2) General Knowledge	100
(2) General Knowledge	100	(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(3) Structural Design	200	(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100	(5) Applied Mechanics	200
(5) Transport Engineering	100		
(6) Surveying	100	TOTAL	800
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100	(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects	
TOTAL	800	(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(b) <i>Optional</i> —Any two of the following subjects :		(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(1) Prime Movers	100	(3) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100	(4) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100	(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	100	J. Military Engineer Services, Class I (Buildings and Roads Cadre and Electrical and Mechanical Cadre)	
(5) Architecture and Town Planning (For C E S Class I only)	100	Buildings and Roads Cadre	
G. & H. Central Electrical Engineering Services, Class I and Class II—		(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —	
(a) <i>Compulsory</i> —		(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(1) English (Including Essay and Precis Writing)	100	(2) General Knowledge	100
		(3) Structural Design	200
		(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
		(5) Transport Engineering	100

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
TOTAL	800

(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects :

(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning	100

Electrical and Mechanical Cadre—

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics	200
TOTAL	800

(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(3) Prime Movers	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100
(5) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100

K. Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I—

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering	200
(4) Applied Mechanics	200
(5) Electrical Engineering	200
TOTAL	800

(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Prime Movers	100
(4) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(5) Workshop Technology	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
(7) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	100

L. Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I—

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(4) Electrical Engineering	150
(5) Applied Mathematics	100
(6) Mechanical Engineering	150
TOTAL	700

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Maximum Marks</i>
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(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects :

(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	100

M. Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service

Civil Engineering Posts—

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Structural Design	200
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
(5) Irrigation and Hydraulic Structures	100
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
TOTAL	800

(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Prime Movers	100
(3) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
(4) Electrical Engineering	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning	100
(6) Hydrology	100

Mechanical Engineering Posts—

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	200
(5) Prime Movers	200
TOTAL	800

(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(3) Metallurgy	100
(4) Workshop Technology	100
(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100

N. Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service—

Electrical Engineering Posts --

(a) *Compulsory*—

(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(4) Electrical Engineering	150
(5) Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power	150
(6) Mechanical Engineering	100
TOTAL	800

(b) *Optional*—Any two of the following subjects:

(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(2) Prime Movers	100
(3) Electrical Communication Engineering	100
(4) Workshop Organisation and Management	100

Subjects	Maximum Marks
Mechanical Engineering Posts—	
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (Including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics	200
(4) Theory of Machines and Machine Design	200
(5) Prime Movers	200
TOTAL	800
(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:	
(1) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(2) Electrical Engineering	100
(3) Metallurgy	100
(4) Workshop Technology	100
(5) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(6) Workshop Organisation and Management	100
O. Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I—	
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Structural Design	200
(4) Building Materials and Structures	100
(5) Transport Engineering	100
(6) Surveying	100
(7) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	100
TOTAL	800
(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:	
(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Architecture and Town Planning	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering	100

3. All papers must be answered in English.

4. Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write the answers for them.

5. The commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects of the examination.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. Marks will not be allotted for mere superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible hand writing.

9. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

SCHEDULE TO APPENDIX I

Standard and Syllabus

The standard of papers in English and General Knowledge will be such as may be expected of an Engineering Graduate. The standard of papers in other subjects will approximately be that of an Engineering Degree examination of an Indian University. There will be no practical examination in any of the subjects.

1. ENGLISH

Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.

2. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

General knowledge including knowledge of current events and of such matters of every day observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subjects. The paper will also include questions on History of India and Geography, of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study.

3. APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Statics.—Vectors, Notion of force. Gravitational or Engineers' units of force. Various kinds of forces. Friction, Composition and resolution of concurrent forces. Moments, Parallel forces and centres of gravity couples. Conditions of equilibrium of non-current coplanar forces. Funicular Polygon.

Kinematics.—Units of space and time. Rectilinear motion; motion of a projectile; angular motion, relative motion; simple harmonic motion.

Kinetics.—Newton's Laws. Absolute system of units. Linear momentum. Impact of elastic bodies. Impulse and impulsive forces angular momentum; moments of inertia and radii of gyration; impulsive torque. Centrifugal forces. Conical pendulum. Motion of the centre of mass. Cant on railway curves and banking of road-tracks. Hoop stress and stress in the rim of a fly-wheel.

Work, power, kinetic and potential energy. Principle of energy. Kinetic energy due to rotation. Works done by a couple. Principle of virtual work. Simple machines, mechanical advantage and velocity ratio. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Deflection in a framed structure. Oscillations. Simple and Compound pendulum. Units and dimensions.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure, its transmission and measurements, density; specific gravity; metric system of units; resultant pressure; centre of pressure; equilibrium of floating bodies; metacentre; Laws of Boyle and Charles. Mixture of gases. Nature and action of simple hydraulic machines.

4. STRUCTURAL DESIGN

(a) Buildings

Consideration of material used in construction of roof-trusses. Steel and timber. Determination of stress in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses.—Various types of roof-trusses and roof coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's, Gordon's, Rankine's, Fidler's, Johnson's, and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factors of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections. Finish of steel work. Joints. Design of end bearings, methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circle and ellipse of stress and Clapeyron's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connections to steel columns; caps; bases; transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations; cantilever foundation; Grillage foundations; Wells; piles.

Retaining Walls and earth pressure.—Rankine's theory; Wedge theory. Winkler's and Blich's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys.—Theory and design.

Design of steel and masonry.—Reservoirs with considerations of wind pressure.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses, etc. in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built-in beams and three-pinned, parabolic semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design.

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings, Steel Works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) Bridges

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads. Wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-web girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three-pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General consideration on the design of Suspension, cantilever and tabular bridges. Steel-arched bridges. Swing bridges.

(c) Reinforced Concrete

Shears bond and diagonal tension, its nature evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beams.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles. Design of slab foundations.

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls. Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) General

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, elastic limit and ultimate strength relation between the elastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross-sectional area. Repetition of stresses. Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead-loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending (M/I or F/Y or E/R); compound and conjugated stresses. Rankine's theory of earth pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations; Columb's theory of earth pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress. Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams. Modulus of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading, stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of block-work structure. Design of rivetted joint and stresses in boiler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts; modification due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre beams. Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches. Masonry arches.

5. APPLIED MECHANICS

(a) *Statics*: Forces acting on a rigid body; moments of forces; composition and resolution of forces; friction; machines; efficiency; couples; conditions of equilibrium, with application to simple framed structures and beams; bending moment and shear force diagrams for dead-loads.

(b) *Hydrostatics*: Pressure at a point in a liquid, centre of pressure on an immersed plane area, equilibrium of floating bodies.

(c) *Kinematics (of Motion in a plane)*: Velocity and acceleration of a point; relative motion; acceleration of a point moving in a circular path with uniform speed; simple harmonic motion; velocity-ratio; diagrams of simple mechanisms; instantaneous centre.

(d) *Kinetics*: Force, mass, impulse momentum, works, energy, power; moment of momentum, moment of inertia;

their relations and measurements; conservation of energy; conservation of linear momentum; rectilinear motion of a body under a force (constant or variable), equation of motion of a particle; motion of a body in circular path with uniform speed balancing of rotating masses; rotation and oscillation of a body about a fixed axis.

(e) *Hydraulics*: Pressure and velocity change along a streamline; Bernoulli's theorem; flow through an orifice.

(f) *Stress and Strain*: Stress and strain in tension, compression and shear; Hooke's law; Relations between elastic constant; combined stress in two dimensions; circle diagrams; compound bars in tension and compression; elementary consideration of stress due to temperature changes.

(g) *Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads*. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress: elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulus of section and equivalent areas; maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading; design of rivetted joints and stress in boiler shells; welded joints.

(h) *Cylinders*: Thin cylindrical and spherical shells under internal pressure: stress in thick-walled cylinders under internal and external pressure; force and shrinks fits.

(i) *Torsion*: Torsion of round bars, transmission of power by shafts.

(j) *Combined Stresses*: Combined bending and direct stress and combined bending and torsion.

(k) *Strain Energy*: Work done in elastic deformation; Stresses due to suddenly applied loads.

(l) *Springs*: Laminated springs and close-coiled helical springs.

(m) *Struts*: Elementary theory of struts with use of empirical formulae.

(n) *Property of materials*: The mechanical properties of materials; composition and properties of the important metals used by engineers; effect of heat treatment, annealing and normalizing; effect of cold work on the properties of metals; elasticity, plasticity, ductility, tenacity, hardness, resistance to shock; resistance to repeated and alternating stress, effect of form and surface conditions; failure under combined stress; creep at high temperatures; considerations affecting the choice of the safe working stress in design.

6. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Direct Current.—Principles of generators and motor. Types and characteristics. Starting and controlling appliances. Methods of testing of generators and motors. Operation in parallel of direct current generators. Types and general features of primary batteries. Testing of primary batteries. Types and testing of storage batteries. Method of charging. Boosters and other auxiliary appliances.

Alternating Currents.—Production of alternating currents. Frequency and wave shape. Graphic representation of current, voltage and power in A.C. Circuits. Maximum and "R.M.S. Value" of simple sine wave. Effect of resistance, inductance, and capacity in A.C. circuit. Power and power factor in A.C. circuit. Single phase and poly-phase currents. Connections of poly-phase systems. Power Measurement in poly-phase circuits. Theory of alternator and its regulation. Parallel running. Theory of transformer. Transmission of poly-phase currents. Synchronous motors and Induction motors. Methods of starting. Efficiency and characteristics. Circle diagrams and testing of motors. Improvement of power factors. Motion converter and rotary converter and methods of starting of rotary converter. Principle of automatic voltage regulator.

Electrical Instruments and Measurements.—Principles of construction and theory of measuring instruments for direct and alternating currents. Commercial types. Calibrations of instruments. Measurements of resistances. Ohm-Meters. Types of bridges for measuring resistances. Potentiometer Phase and frequency meters. Synchroscope. Type of wattmeter.

Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Energy.—Systems of supply, economic voltage and size of conductor. Formulae for determination of size of conductor for standard systems of distribution of the load, voltage, etc., being given. Factors influencing voltage drop in D.C. and A.C. transmission lines. Influence of power factor of the load on voltage regulation of a transmission line. Standard equipment on gene-

rator and motor control panels of different types of D.C. and A.C. generators and motors.

7. PHYSICS (INCLUDING ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM)

Heat.—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapor-pressures critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation, laws of thermodynamics; simple applications.

Light.—Velocity of light; illumination, photometry Archromatism in lens system; direct-vision spectroscope.

The wave theory.—Simple interference phenomena. Huygen's principle explanation of straight line propagation, reflections and refraction of light. Action of mirror lenses, etc. reviewed from this standpoint. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings, and wavelengths determination. Spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light; rotatory polarization, simple application.

Magnetism.—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets; determination of field strength Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction, Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth; elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

Electricity.—Electric capacity, specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors, energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatstone's bridge, specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena, accumulators. Standard cells; the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermoelectricity, application of thermo-dynamics, thermoelectric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; coefficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's law; illustration from dynamos and motors; etc. Determination of current resistance; E.M.F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves. Elementary theory of the electron.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor and of the alternating current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting power transmission; telegraphy etc.

Sound.—The transmission of energy through material media by wave-motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sounds, pitch; scales. Reflection and refraction of sound; influence of wave-length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns, resonance Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave-length, velocity and pitch.

8. PRIME MOVERS

Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers—

Fuel—

(a) Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc.; Physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.

(b) *Gas Plant.*—Gas producers; pressure and suction plants arrangement and working.

(c) *Boilers.*—Draught; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine, water-tube and other type; heating surface, firegrate area; boiler efficiency; superheaters; feedwater heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines—

(a) Thermodynamical principles: Carnot's cycle, perfect heat engine; second law.

(b) *Air engines.*—Stirling and other forms.

(c) *Internal Combustion Engines.*—Gas, oil and petrol engines; types and working: features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.

(d) *Steam.*—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat diagrams; etc.

(e) *Steam Engines and turbines,* with special reference to modern developments.

(f) *Refrigerating Plants.*—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.

(g) *Air Compressors.*—Theory of Pneumatic working.

Generating Plant, Accessories and Details—

(a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.

(b) Condensers air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.

(c) Carburettors and systems of ignition

(d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves, and valve gears, glands and pipes.

(e) *Engine Testing.*—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil, brakes and dynamometers; indicators and indicator diagrams.

9. HYDRAULICS AND HYDRAULIC MACHINES

Hydraulics.—Definitions relating to flow of water; steam line motion. Bernoulli's theorem. Venturimeter.

Flow of water through small and large orifices; drowned orifices; sudden enlargements and contractions in flow of water. Time of emptying tanks. Flood absorptive capacity of tanks.

Flow of water over notches and weirs.

Flow of water through pipes; hydraulic gradients; losses of head due to bends, contraction and sudden enlargements; losses of head through siphons. Impacts at bends and thrust blocks.

Flow of water in open channels and in pipe; Chezy Bazin, Kutters and other formulae and their applications; cross sections of greatest efficiency.

Calculations of afflux and back-water curve.

Gauging the flow of water in open channels, water-meters.

Hydraulics and hydrostatics of weirs and other canal works.

Hydrokinetics; uniform and steady flow, streamline and turbulent motion. Bernoulli's theorem and its application.

Discharge through orifices and mouth pieces, and over notches and weirs. Variable heads. Laws of fluid friction. Head lost due to friction.

Hydraulic Machinery.—Impact of water on fixed and moving vane. Turbines, impulse and reaction. Description of different types of turbines. Determination of vane angles. Efficiencies of turbine plant. Governing.

Pumps.—Reciprocating, centrifugal and turbine.

10. BUILDING MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES

(i) BUILDING MATERIALS

Stones.—General characteristics of building stones. Chief varieties and uses. Quarrying. Blasting. Crushing. Screening. Dressing. Machinery and Tools used. Strength. Causes of decay and methods of preservation. Tests. Artificial stone. Manufacture and use.

Bricks and Tiles—

General characteristics, varieties and use. Manufacture:—Selecting clay, moulding and burning in kilns. (Bull's and Hoffman's kilns). Causes of decay and methods of preservation. Strength. Essentials of good bricks. Mangalore and country tiles. Salt glazed pipes and China clay ware. Terracotta and refractory materials. Cement Block hollow and solid. Cement tiles, flooring, etc. Dadoes, etc. Machinery used.

Glass and plastics—

Glass.—General characteristics, varieties, composition, manufacture and uses. *Plastics.*—Composition, properties and uses of celluloid, bakelite, ebonite, vitrolite, marbarite, etc.

Cement, limes, mortars and concrete—

Cement.—Composition and manufacture, Storing, varieties and use. Normal rapid hardening and low heat cements, Aluminous Cements; Properties. B.S.S. Tests.

Limes.—Hydraulic and fat. Occurrence, collection, burning, slacking and storing artificial hydraulic limes; gypsum; Plaster of Paris. Properties and uses, Tests.

Sand Pozzulona.—Properties, grading fineness, modulus, etc. Tests.

Mortars.—Lime mortars; ordinary and hydraulic. Use of sand and surkhi. Composition. Preparation, mixing and grinding. Storing. Uses. Properties. Strength and tests. Cement mortars. Composition, preparation and use. Properties, gauged mortars. Proportioning of materials in mortars. Effect of water on strength. Mud mortars and effect of water on their strength.

Concrete.—Lime concrete composition, preparation and use, Properties and strength Tests. Cement concrete constituents—Proportioning, grading, fineness, modulus and mixing. Water-cement ratio. Properties, strength, uses and tests. Water proofing and surface treatment.

Timber.—Varieties, classification, characteristics test and uses of Indian timber. Defect in timber and causes of decay. Seasoning and preservation. Fire proofing. Market and standard sizes for different purposes.

Plywood and pressed wood. Manufacture properties and uses. Proprietary timber products used for sound and thermal products used for sound and thermal insulation.

Masonry—

Stone masonry.—Materials, dressing, laying and jointing. Instruments and tools. Classes of masonry, uncoursed and coursed rubble, random rubble, ashlar and block-in-course Bonding of stones. Dry stone masonry. Pitching. Lifting devices; scaffolding. Terms used in masonry. Strength of and safe-loads on masonry. Plain masonry and brick-work masonry.

Materials, brick laying and bonding, brick nogging. Brick laying in footings, damp proof course, isolated columns, piers, chimneys, fire places, arches, vaults domes, inverts, centerings etc. Reinforced brick work. Scaffolding. Strength of brick masonry. Safe-loads on brick work.

Iron and Steel—

Varieties, classification, composition, characteristics, tests and uses of iron and steel. Important iron ores and their properties. Elements of manufacture of iron and steel by different processes. Modern steels and alloy steels, their properties and uses. Rolling mills for mild steel sections and types of British standard section. British standard sections for structural steel. Metallic products; pipes, tubes, plain and corrugated iron sheets. Cast iron and steel casting. Flaws in iron and steel.

Preservatives.—Composition, preparation, properties, tests and uses of paints, polishes, varnishes, distempers and oils and pigments used.

Miscellaneous—

I. Carbonaceous cementing materials; asphalt and bitumen, natural and artificial asphaltic products. Properties and uses.

II. Asbestos and asbestos cement sheets, masonite, celotex, teetex and other products. Properties and uses.

III. Rubber, leatherfelt, coir and their products, wire ropes, properties and uses.

(ii) DESIGN OF STRUCTURES

Buildings.—Preliminary investigations as to the suitability of site for different types of buildings, trial pits and borings, determination of bearing capacity of soils. Design of residential houses.

Foundations.—(a) General : Structural properties of soil. Principles of mechanics of resistance of soils.

Examination of soils probing sounding and borings; (wash boring, percussion boring, rotary boring). Boring tools. Trial pits. Testing soils for bearing pressure : Direct and indirect tests. Test piles.

(b) Bearing capacity of soils : Rock, clay and sandy soils : alluvium : quicksand Black cotton soil. Reclaimed soil. Improving bearing capacity of soils by various methods. Transmission of load to foundations. Dead load, live load, and wind load. Impact factor. Ratio of live load and dead load.

(c) Shallow foundations. Area of foundations. Spread footings. Timber and steel grillage foundations. R.C.C. Raft, inverted arches. Foundations under eccentric loads; boundary footings. Depth of foundations.

(d) Preparation of bed : Demolition. Under-pinning. Excavation, shoring and timbering of trenches. Bailing-out water.

(e) Deep foundations : Friction and bearing piles. timber, steel and cast iron piles. Screw piles. Precast cast *in situ*, (vibro, Franki) concrete piles. Bored piles. Pressure Piles. Pile driving. Safeload on piles; Hiley's formula.

Plain masonry and brick work, floor and roofs, carpentry and joinery, stairs columns, scaffolding, hoisting, appliances for constructions and maintenance, safety measures.

Structural plumbing :—

Fire proof construction.—Protection of timber, steel and concrete from fire. Storing room construction.

Thermal insulating properties of masonry and concrete walls and plasters, insulating boards. Thermal insulation of buildings.

Acoustics of buildings. Use of sound-proofing materials.

Structures.—Columns under bending and shear due to lateral loads. Caps and footings.

Fixed and continuous Beams :—

Rolling loads.—Influence lines for Bending moment and shear for beams. Influence lines for stresses in members of framed girders with straight and curved beams and sub-divided panels.

Detailed design of rivetted and welded connections.

Detailed design of plate and lattice girders.

Retaining walls.—Theories of Earth Pressures; effect of surcharge stability of retaining walls. Elements of soil mechanics.

Deflection of framed Structures. Williot Mohr diagrams. Stresses in redundant frames.

Arches.—Three hinged, two hinged and fixed arches. Influence lines for Bending moment, shear and thrust. Stresses due to loading, temperature, and yielding of abutments.

Suspension Bridges.—Three hinged and two hinged stiffening girders.

Analysis of simple rigid frames; Method of distribution of moments, and various other methods.

Simple structures such as rectangular and circular water towers; tanks; hemispherical, conical and segmental domes; retaining walls with or without counterforts.

Reinforced concrete construction—

Concrete.—Various mixes and their uses—reinforcements round bars fabrics. Hybrid etc. Bending and placing reinforcement in slabs, beams, and columns (Rectangular and T. Beams with single and double reinforcements. Shear and bound stress. Columns under axial and eccentric loads. Simple and combined footings.)

Steel Construction.—Beams and girders. Properties of British Standard sections; detailed design of beams, compound girders, built-up plate girders and lattice girders, limiting spans and economical depths, designs of flanges and webs, curtail-

ment of flange plates, determination of size, pitch and arrangement of rivets; types of stiffeners and rulers for their spacing; design of joints and connections methods of fabrication detailed design of crane and gantry girders of built-up plate and lattice girder types and typical details of constructions.

Columns and struts.—Plain and built up sections; assumptions regarding end conditions practical formulae for design; detailed design of stanchions for buildings and of compression members of roof trusses and lattice girders; design and details of camps, bases and brackets for stanchions; joints and splices on stanchions; sizes, pitch and arrangements of rivets on flanges of plated stanchions, lacing on stanchions.

Roof trusses.—Types of roof trusses, limiting spans rise and camber; economical spacing data for design; detailed design of members including purlins, joints and connections; wind bracing on roof trusses, detailed design of steel framed sheds.

Bridges :—

General principles of design—Alignment, number of spans, economic spans, water-way calculations, depth of foundation Scour depth, afflux clearance etc.

Loading—

Dead load, live load, impact factors—loading on road and railway bridges.

Sub structures.—Abutments, wing walls and piers conditions of stability, types, design and construction—foundations.

Superstructures.—Different types of Road and Railway bridges. Choice of material and type Bridge floors. Wearing surface on bridges. Methods of erection. Maintenance and preservation.

Culverts.—Box, pipe and Irish culverts. Cause ways and submersible bridges, general principles of construction.

Approaches.—Influence of conditions of approaches on the selection of the type of bridges—Construction of approaches.

11. TRANSPORT ENGINEERING

General principles governing the design of Railways, Harbours, Aerodromes and other works.

Railways.—Permanent way—Ballast, sleepers, rails, chairs and fastening.

Points and crossings.—Details of construction, different types, turn-outs, cross-over formulae and practical rules for setting out.

Plate laying and maintenance of track, super elevation creep of rails, ruling gradient. Compensation, tract resistance, tractive effort. Station yards and machinery, station buildings, platforms, sidings, signals and signal mechanism, staff quarters, Engine sheds, turn tables, water columns, aspts etc.

Level crossings in mountain railways.

Tunnels and their alignments and methods of construction.

Road.—Classification of roads—Estimation of traffic, availability of materials and choice of type of roads, tests of materials, gradient camber. Road foundation and under-drainage, road surfaces, water bound macadam, tar sprayed macadam, tar macadam, hot and cold emulsions, bituminous carpets stone paving, wood block paving, asphalt roads, plain and reinforced concrete roads. Standards specifications; resistance to motion of vehicles and influence of various roads surface Machinery employed—latest advances in highway engineering Road signs and traffic control. Arboriculture

Harbours, and other work :—

Physical geography in relation to docks and harbours : natural phenomena, prevalence and intensity of winds, coastal change; accretion and denudation; effect of artificial interference; tidal phenomena; waves form, height and length, wave velocity and wave action.

Objects of docks and harbours consideration affecting choice of site; entrances to docks and harbours; foreshore protection and channel regulation; wet dry and floating docks; tidal basins and harbour, different form and types, details and methods of construction. Lock gates, their construction and working

machinery employed. Different types of quay walls, their construction and maintenance; signals and lighthouses, ferries and landing piers. Description of important existing docks and harbours. Latest advancement in dock and harbour engineering.

Aerodromes :—

Aerodromes, their importance and spacing position and relation to the air zone. Runways, Orientation, Flying Obstructions.

Economics of aerodrome operation :—

Location of auxiliary buildings. Traffic control in the vicinity of aerodrome and their effect on design. Location and design of terminal buildings. International standards.

12. IRRIGATION AND HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES

Principal irrigated crops, their seasons and water requirement. Concept of consumptive use. Economic utilisation of water. Methods of irrigation.

Theory of regime flow. Design of lined and unlined canals. Different types of linings. Alignment and construction of canals in cutting and embankment.

Regulation of canals; different types of canal outlets.

Theory of seepage flow. Methods of design of weirs and barrages on permeable foundations. Energy dissipation below weirs and barrages; scour protection measures; river training methods, general layout of canal headworks and functions of each component. Silt exclusion and ejection.

Design of falls and regulators. Cross drainage works and their design principles.

General consideration for selection of site for dams Investigations connected with multipurpose project planning. Types of dams exploration of foundations. materials for construction. Stability analysis of gravity dams and earth dams. Different types of sluices and spillways. Energy dissipation below spillways. Hydraulic jump as an energy dissipator. Spillway crest gates, their types and methods of operation.

Lift irrigation. Discharge of tubewells in confined and unconfined aquifers. Different types of strainers; methods of tubewell construction.

13. SURVEYING

Surveying.—Construction of Scales Conventional signs. Use and adjustment of instruments. Theory of levelling, simple, compound check and reciprocal levelling. Various causes of errors in levelling. Elimination of such errors. Customary limits for errors. Method of keeping various styles of field-books Use of boning rods. Chain survey. Chain and compass survey.

Theodolite.—Traversing by Gales traverse system for city and town improvement surveys. Source of errors and required precision in traversing. Traverse tables. Theory and use of the simple plane-table and tangent clinometer, with and without the magnetic compass. Theory and use of the stadia method of plane-tableing with levelled heights and reductions of distances and heights by slide rule. The three-point problem of plane-tableing by resection from within and without the triangle. Geometrical and trigonometrical proof of the three-point of problem. The two-point problem with and without the magnetic compass Triangulation with reciprocal value; heights of stations : base line measurements. Finding value of position by observations to three known points. Computation by rectangular co-ordinates with convergency correction.

Contouring the triangulated areas by the heights calculated from the reduced levels. Longitudinal and cross sections run with a level. The location on the map of a road, railway, canal or weir, etc The general principles of tunnel alignment and of carrying surface meridians underground for mine-surveys. Discussion on the latest patterns of instruments.

Practical Astronomy.—Instruction in spherical trigonometry up to the solution of the spherical triangle and the adoption of Napier's rules of circular parts. Definitions : systems of celestial co-ordinates, the reason for sidereal sun and mean time; acceleration retardation and equation of time The Julian and Gregorian calendars; time and the various astronomical corrections.

Finding the meridian of a place by observations to the sun or a star at upper culmination by equal altitudes by the sun or stars not in the meridian and by circumpolar stars at elongation; and finding time by the sun or stars on the meridian and ex-meridian; finding latitudes by Polaris and circumpolar observations. Use and constructions of sun dials.

Railway curves and Alignment.—Theory of curves, curves laid out with the aid of angular instruments with one theodolite. Curves laid out by linear measurements only. By chords and off sets (several methods). By off sets inside the Curve with certain ordinates from the long chord. Curve with certain given data to pass through a ruling point. Compound curves, Diversion curve. Vertical curves. Curves spiral or transition line. Setting on pegs for earth-work. Computation of areas of cross sections, etc.

14. SANITARY ENGINEERING AND WATER SUPPLY

General.—Elementary Bacteriology and Chemistry of water and sewage.

Water Supply.—History and development of public water supplies; sources of supply, standards of purity for public water supplies. Quantity supplied *per capita* intakes. Pumping and gravity schemes. Water towers. Purifications, slow and rapid sand filtration. Sterilisation. Clear water reservoirs. Softening Pipes. Valves and fittings. Distribution of water. Detection and prevention of waste. Metering.

Sanitation.—Site and orientation of Buildings. Damp proof courses ventilation. Air conditioning. House drainage. Conservancy and water-borne systems. Sanitary appliances. Constructions and testing of house drains. Pail depots. Public latrines and urinals.

Prevention of Malaria incidental to engineering construction:—

Sewerage.—Separate, combined and partially separate systems. Forms cross-sections, capacities and inclinations of sewers. Constructions of sewers. Calculations of storm water. Storm water overflows, syphons. Lifts, ejectors and pumps for sewage. Manholes and lamp eyes. Flushing of sewers.

Sewage disposal.—Characteristics and composition of sewage. Essentials with regard to sewage treatment. Selections of site for disposal works. Disposal at dilution and treatment. Simple sedimentation and chemical precipitation. Contact beds. Percolating filters. Septic tanks. Imhoff tanks. Activated sludge process. Sludge disposal by various methods.

Refuse.—Collection and disposal of refuse.

15. ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING A—TELEGRAPHY

1. **Morse Telegraph Apparatus.**—Description of Signalling keys, Sounders, Relays. Galvanometers Balancing boxes, Switches, etc., and their use in Morse Telegraphy.

2. **Morse Circuits.**—(a) Arrangements of apparatus and circuit connection for Simple and Differential and Aridge Duplex working terminal and Repeater offices. Single current and Double current working.

(b) General Principle of Quadruplex working.

3. **Multiplex Telegraphy.**—(a) Principle of Multiplex Baudot printing. Telegraph. Different methods of working the Baudot system. Double and quadruple working. Description of principal apparatus used in Baudot. Telegraphy including Retransmitter, Trade Transmitters. Key Board Perforators, etc., and their use.

(b) Teleprinters working. General principle of the "Stop-Start" system of working. Teleprinter and its principle of action. General knowledge of its principal parts.

4. Testing of Lines and Cables and details of apparatus employed for such tests.

5. Power arrangements for Telegraph and Telephone offices. Use of Motor Generators. Rectifiers, charging Boards, Primary Cells and Accumulator.

6. Elementary Principles of Construction of Telegraph Lines. Description of Underground and Underwater Cables. How they are manufactured and laid.

B—TELEPHONY

1. **Manual System.**—General principles of Magnetic Semi-Central Battery, and Central Battery systems of working. Details of Exchange and Sub-office apparatus, and their circuit diagrams including Private Branch office equipments. Protective devices in Exchange and sub-office and at Cable and line Terminals. Details of Party Line working with Selective ringing.

2. **Automatic System.**—General principle of well known systems of Automatic Exchanges. Schematic Circuit diagrams of principal Exchange equipment. Automatic branch Exchanges. Details of Subscribers' Apparatus for the above systems.

3. **Telephone Transmissions.**—Principles of Transposition of Telephone Circuits. Prevention of Inductive interference on Telephone Circuit. Characteristics of Telephone Circuits. Impedance of Telephone Circuits, and its measurements. Attenuation and Wave-length Constants. Decibel and Neper-Mile Standard Cable. Transmission loss measurement. Wave filter. Carrier Current working Telephone Repeater.

Thermionic Valves and their use in Telephony.

C—RADIO TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

1. General details of Oscillatory Circuits. Natural Frequency and Wave-length. Logarithmic decrement. Forced Oscillation.

Long Wave and Short Wave Radio working. Points of difference between the two systems.

Various methods of Reception and Transmission of Electromagnetic waves. Different types of detectors and their adjuncts.

Thermionic valves used on Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony. Valves as Detectors. Amplifiers, Rectifiers, Modulators and Oscillation Generators. Details of Transmitting and Receiving Circuits. Radiation of Electro Magnetic Waves. Atmospheric effects. Fading. Power plant for Wireless offices. Elementary principle of design of Aerials and Earth for Long and Short Wave systems. Directional Transmission and Reception.

16. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Theory of Machines and Machine Design

Kinematics.—Method of determining the relative velocities of parts in machines, by calculation and by graphic methods. Velocity and acceleration, diagrams for the ordinary reciprocating engine and for quick return motions. Velocity ratios for toothed gearing including epicyclic gears. Velocity and acceleration in cam gears.

Kinetics.—Balancing of motors and of reciprocating engines. Crank effort diagram of engines and speed variation of flywheels. Governors. Simple causes of vibration problems. Whirling of shafts and torsional oscillations.

Friction.—Power transmitted or absorbed by belt drives and brakes. Friction gearings. Friction and lubrication of journal and thrust bearings, ball and roller bearings. Screw gears.

Design of fastenings and Machine Parts. Proportions for rivetted, bolted and welded joints and fastening, pipe connections—Crankshafts, rods and levers, valves, pipes and cylinders, bearings, coupling shafts and keyways. Tooth profile.

Properties and Strength of Materials

Stress and strain tension, compression, and shear.

Hooke's law. Relations between elastic constants.

Simple cases of combined stress in two dimensions. Circle diagram.

Compound bars in tension and compression. Elementary consideration of stress due to temperature changes.

Rivetted and welded joints.

Thin cylindrical and spherical shells under internal pressure.

Stresses in thick-walled cylinders under internal and external pressure.

Bending moments and shearing forces.

Simple theory of beams.

Slope and deflection of cantilevers and freely supported beams for simple cases of loading.

Torsion of round bars. Transmission of power by shafts.

Simple cases of combined bending and direct stress, and combined bending and torsion.

Work done in elastic deformation. Strain energy, Stresses due to suddenly applied loads.

Laminated springs and close coiled helical springs.

Elementary theory of strut with use of empirical formulae.

The mechanical properties of materials. Composition and properties of the important metals used by engineers. Effects of heat-treatment, annealing, and normalising. The effect of cold work on the properties of metals. Elasticity, plasticity, ductility, tenacity, hardness, resistance to shock, resistance to repeated and alternating stress. Creep and elevated temperatures. Common types of machine and instruments for the investigation of mechanical properties. Forms of specimen, procedure in carrying out tests, and methods of expressing results.

Heat Engines

Physical properties of steam, steam tables and their use. Fundamental laws of thermodynamics. Reversible and irreversible process. Ideal and actual cycles. Construction and use of temperature-entropy and heat-entropy charts.

Behaviour of steam in engine cylinders. Jacketing. Superheating: Compounding Horse Power and steam consumption.

Testing of engines, indicators and indicator diagrams. Combination of indicator diagrams for multiple expansion engines. Brake and Brake horse-power Mechanical and thermal efficiencies. Steam consumption and heat balance for steam plants. The steam turbine. Steam flow in nozzles and blading. Calculations relating to blading and horse-power, Steam cycles in modern power plants. Regenerative feed heating and steam reheating cycles. Condensing plants. Jet and surface condensers. Air pumps. Air ejectors. Condensate extraction pumps. Fuels, Combustion: air supply and regulation. Analysis of fluid gases. Boilers, Super-heaters. Economisers. Air preheaters. Furnaces, Boiler trials. Valve, Valve gear and valve diagrams. Governing. Crank effort diagrams. Flywheels. Balancing of engines.

The laws of perfect gases. Expansion and compression. Ideal cycles applicable to the internal combustion engine, and their representation by pressure volume and entropy temperature diagrams. Air standard efficiencies. Comparison of actual and ideal efficiency.

General properties of liquid and gaseous fuels. Calorific value and its determination. Combustion. Calculation of air-fuel ratio. Use of exhaust gas analysis. Volumetric efficiency. Gas producer.

The general construction of internal combustion engines. petrol engines and heavy oil engines. Character of combustion process.

The general construction of internal combustion engines. Carburettors. Electrical ignition systems. Fuel pumps and injection systems. Governors and fuel control. Supercharges.

The mechanics of internal combustion engine-speed fluctuation—Balancing.

The testing of internal combustion engines. Apparatus and procedure. Indicators. Characteristics of Indicator diagrams. Fuel consumption and heat distribution. Engine losses. The representation and interpretation of test results.

Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machinery

Pressure of water at a point. Centre of pressure. Pressure on a surface. Flow of water through orifices, notches, and weirs. Laws of Fluid friction. Steady flow in pipes and uniform channels. General phenomena of flow in rivers. Gauging of flow in pipes and open channels. Dynamical similarity. Impact of jets on plane. Types of turbines; General principles

of design of turbines. Governing of turbines; types of pumping machinery. General principles of design of centrifugal pumps. Hydraulic cranes and hoists. Hydraulic transmission gear. General principles of hydraulic transmission of power.

17. ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

A. ARCHITECTURE

1. History of Architecture—

Western : The Chief periods and styles from ancient Greek to modern.

Indian : Buddhist, Early Hindu, Muslim and Modern.

2. Theory of Architecture—

General principles, Elements of composition. Accommodation and circulation. Balance and proportion. Function Harmony and Contract Style.

3. Architectural Construction—

Drainage. Foundations. Materials. Walls. Roofing beams, arches and vaults-minor, elements-decoration. Plumbing, heating, ventilating lighting, acoustics, sanitation, colour.

4. Quantities Estimates, Contracts, Laws—

B. TOWN PLANNING

1. History of Town Planning.—Ancient medieval and modern. Effects of social changes.

2. Practice.—Surveys, General Principles, sites climate, water supply drainage; transport, Zoning focal centres and their distribution. Highways, Public service and amenities. Uniformity and variety.

3. Laws.—Authorities-Contracts, local special Bye-laws. Acquisition of land.

18. THEORY OF MACHINES AND MACHINE DESIGN

Kinematics.—Methods of determining the relative velocities of parts in machines, by calculation and by graphic methods. Simple cases of acceleration diagrams.

Cams.—Harmonic, constant-velocity and constant acceleration types; displacement, velocity and acceleration of follower.

Gears Gearing.—Theory of shape and action of teeth; simple compound and epicyclic trains. Worm gears. Strength and durability of teeth. Engine turning moment diagrams; flywheels, governors.

Balancing.—Rotating parts, primary balanced of reciprocating parts, including locomotive balancing and secondary balancing of 'in line' engines.

Vibrations.—Body with single degree of freedom; torsional oscillations of shafts with attached masses. Whirling of shafts.

Gyroscope.—Theory and action. Tractive effort and performance curves for vehicles. Friction and Lubrication, Dry friction, friction circle, friction clutches, screws, collar friction. Belt and rope drive.

Analysis of forces in simple mechanisms. Design of parts subjects to pure bending or pure torsion e.g., pin connections; levers; shafting, springs. Simple clutches and flexible joints in shafting.

Design of parts subjected to combined bending, torsion and direct stress, e.g., cranked members; eccentrically loaded connections (bolted and rivetted).

Design involving applications of kinematics e.g., gears and bear wheels nut and screw mechanisms; cams, lubrication; design of bearings for given loads; use of ball and roller journal and thrust bearings; Influence on design of fatigue and stress concentrations.

Design of belts, ropes, pulleys, flywheels, thin and thick pipes.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to show competency in making dimensioned hand sketches in good proportion. Drawing instruments may be used.

19. METALLURGY

Elementary consideration of the structure of metals. Crystals, grains, grain boundaries; Construction and interpretation of thermal equilibrium diagrams.

Structure of alloys; eutectics; solid solutions, intermetallic compounds—critical points in straight carbon steel.

Mechanical properties and their assessment, Standard methods of testing elementary effects of mechanical work on structure and physical properties. Fatigue, Creep, Corrosion Plastic properties.

Iron and Steel—

Methods of manufacture; brief outline of pig iron manufacture. The different types of pig iron and their uses; heamatic, basic foundry cold-blast. Wrought iron. Steel-making regarded as a chemical process. Outline of crucible. Bessemer, open-hearths, and electrical furnace practice. Relationship between process and manufacture and specific properties.

Effects of common elements of carbon steel. British Standard Specification for plain carbon steels. Structure of steel ingots as cast. Effects of hot and cold deformation on the structure and mechanical properties of steel. Effects of alloy elements. The common alloy steels. High-speed steels. Classification of straight-carbon and alloy steels according to their uses.

Cast Iron.—Malleable cast iron. Moulding Influence of design and section thickness on the structure of iron and steel castings.

Machinability of ferrous metals as affected by composition and treatment.

Non-ferrous metals—

A study of the uses, physical, and mechanical properties of the principal non-ferrous alloys of industrial importance, with special reference to standard specifications. Hot and cold working. Alloys suitable for diecasting. Bearing Metals. Relationship between structure and duty.

Heat Treatment of Metals.

General industrial pyrometry.

Normalizing, annealing, quenching, and tempering of plain carbon steels—effects of microstructure and mechanical properties. Case-hardening and nitriding. Temper-brittleness mass effects, strain-ageing.

Grain, growth and recrystallisation ageing.

Heat treatment plan and equipment.

Technology of Working Processes—

(a) Hot stamping and forging. Variation in procedure for different materials. Effect on physical properties and structure. Flow of metal during process. Correct and incorrect fibre direction; evidence of marco-section.

(b) Press work. Suitability of materials. Drawing operations of varying depths and metal flow. Interstage annealing. Material inspection at various stages.

(c) Welding. The effect of electric arc and oxyacetylene processes on materials. Electrodes and fluxes. Structure of welds. Inspection of welds.

(d) Extrusion. Materials available. Type of work possible.

20. WORKSHOP TECHNOLOGY

Material.—The composition, physical property and engineering uses of the more common metals, their alloys such as cast iron, malleable iron, mild steel, medium carbon steel, phosphor, bronze and light alloys etc.

Tool steels carbon and high-speed steel, and their suitability for different kinds of tools.

Heat-Treatment.—The relation between the heat-treatment and the physical property of plain carbon steels.

The effect of Carbon.—Critical temperatures. Hardening, tempering, annealing, normalizing and case hardening. Types of furnaces. Temperature measurement and Castrol Quenching media.

Manufacturing Process.—An outline of the preparatory processes for forming materials e.g. moulding and casting forgings drop stamping, rolling and drawing metal bars. Dishing, drawing, pressing and extruding; brazing and soldering, welding by Arc, and welding and cutting by acetylene gas blow pipe flame.

Measuring, Gauging and Inspection.—General Principle of interchangeable production and limit gauging.

Standards.—Systems of limits and fits for plain and screwed work. Tolerances, limits, clearance, interference. Tolerances associated with different machining operations.

Type of Limit Gauges.—Advantages of adjustable gauges.

Measuring equipment.—Use of surface of plates, squares, Micrometers, vernier calipers and height gauges, dial gauges, rules, protractors. Conversion factor. Standard workshop gauges, their accuracies and uses.

Cutting Tools.—Cutting action of tools such as hand tools, lathe tools, drills, reamers, milling cutters, dies, taps etc. Angles of tools for cutting different materials and purposes. Measurement of tool angles. Cutting speeds and feeds. Estimating machining times.

Machine Tools.—Fundamental principles in the production of machine surfaces. Principal features of construction and function of general purpose machines such as lathes, sensitive drills, radial and vertical drilling machines shaping, slotting, planning and boring machines; plan milling machines, capstan and turret lathes, grinding and lapping machines

Lubrication.—Types and uses of cutting solutions. Selection and methods of application.

Operation Planning.—Planning the operation layout for production and estimation of floor to floor times for machined parts.

21. WORKSHOP ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

Factory Organisation.—Essentials for a sound system of works organisation. Division of managerial duties. Cost Section. Administrative Division. Technical Division. Works Manager's departments.

Place of the foreman in Works Organisation.—Choice of Foreman; duties of foreman; maintenance of discipline, supervision and instructions. Attitude towards workers care of materials, tools and equipment, analytical study of machines, men and methods; records maintenance; bonus to foreman.

Workers and working conditions.—The problem of incentives, fair and adequate wages, satisfactory working conditions, fair and sympathetic treatment. Suggestions from employees: day wage system. piece work system; premium or bonus system; profit sharing scheme; what is a fair day's wage; higher wages must result in greater output. Problem of factory discipline; proper time keeping; check on absenteeism, check on loitering. Workers rules and regulations. Efficiency records. Works Committee. Duties and responsibilities of employers and labour. Labour relations.

Stores Organisation.—Functions of the Stores Department Efficient handling and control of stores. Material issue requisitions; record of material issued. Bin cards; Stores record cards; Duties of Stores Accountants; materials returned from job. Advantages of good store keeping and store recording.

Labour Organisation.—Training of employees; recording of time and performance; time recording metal discs; mechanical time recorder; job cards; piece work cards; piece work rules; overtime slips, pass out slips; preparation of wages sheets and payment of wages for overtime; transfer from one department to another; fines; Works Committees.

Method of remunerating Labour.—Time and day-rate system; piece work method; combination of day-rate and piece work; bonus methods; high wage plan; collective bonus plans; profit sharing scheme; essential factors for wages as an incentive to efficiency.

Production Organisation.—The Works Planning Department and Progress Department, estimating department, inspection departments and duties of inspection department.

Budget control; statistical reports; standardisation and mass production, internal transport; tool service, maintenance service, drawing and design service.

Labour Welfare.—Labour welfare activities; hours of work and adequate wages; accident, safety protections, shops cleanliness and sanitation, lighting and ventilation; factory discontent, transport to and from factory; educational facilities, canteen and mess facilities; medical aid; amenities for sports and games; works library.

Maintenance of rigid discipline—

Cost Accounting and Cost Control.—Main elements of costs; material and labour expenses; item usually included in work on cost; office on cost; duties of the cost office; ascertaining of prime cost of articles; method of record and internal check, work orders; stock orders, pending orders, charging direct materials cost; materials issue requisitions; return of materials to stores; transfer of materials from one job to another; material issue, wages etc; detailed consideration of on cost items. Allocation and distribution of expenses; method of recording works expenses in cost and cost records.

22. APPLIED ELECTRONIC CIRCUIT

Circuit principles involved in the following:—

Vacuum tube amplifiers, typical circuits for different applications, feed back; broadband amplifiers; D.C. amplifiers.

Transistor amplifiers, typical circuits, design for temperature stabilisation.

Low and high frequency oscillators. Conventional circuits, relaxation oscillators; frequency multipliers and dividers; frequency stabilization.

Pulse and sweep circuits, counting circuits.

Modulators and detectors; typical circuits for amplitude frequency and phase modulation.

Power supply systems for electronic equipments—rectifiers, filters voltage regulated powers supplies.

Industrial electronic circuits for induction heating welding and speed control of electric motors.

Typical circuits used in television receivers.

23. HYDROLOGY

General—Hydrologic cycle, scope and application of Hydrology.

Precipitation.—Measurement of precipitation; precipitation gauge network.

Stream flow.—Water stage measurement, discharge observations, stage-discharge relation, analysis of stream flow data, adjustment of stream flow data.

Evaporation and Transpiration.—Factors affecting evaporation, evaporation control.

Groundwater.—Movement of ground water hydraulics of wells, ground water yield; replenishment and drainage.

Hydrograph analysis.—Components of the hydrograph, shape of the hydrograph.

Rainfall.—Run-off relationship, seasonal and annual relationship, extrapolation of run-off from rainfall data.

Estimation of floods.—Estimation of peak flows by empirical formulae, by unit hydrograph, curves and other frequency methods.

Sedimentation.—Elementary knowledge of bed-load and suspended load equations principles of computing total transport rate, measurement of sediment; sedimentation of reservoirs.

24. GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

Generation

Sources of energy : coal, oil, gas, atomic fuel and water at high level. Availability and relative cost of generation in India.

Choice, location, type and layout of Hydroelectric power plant and steam turbine power plant. Fundamental Principles of Nuclear Power Generation. Comparative data and special features of various types of power plant. Layout and essential connections of generators, transformers, main and sectional busbars, disconnectors and circuit-breakers in generating stations and sub-stations. Construction and action of modern high voltage circuit-breakers. Parallel operation of alternators and inter-connected stations. Synchronisers. Different methods of grounding the neutral in power stations. Voltage, frequency and power factor control. Use of reactors and the calculations of short-circuit K.V.A. due to balanced and unbalanced faults. Protection of generators and transformers. Steady state stability of power system and elements of transient stability.

Transmission

The construction, erection, testing and maintenance of transmission lines. Calculation of constants and voltage regulation of overhead lines. Under-ground Cables : construction; capacitance of, and electrostatic stresses in, concentric cables and h.v. bushings. Calculation of charging current in lines and cables; abnormal voltage rises, surges; corona. Different types of insulators, voltage distribution in insulator strings. Protection against voltage surges and automatic protective systems for ring mains and duplicate feeders including modern systems of protection for long lines, use of reactors and condensers. Principles of grounding/Mechanical design of overhead lines.

Distribution

Calculations relating to feeder, distributor and service mains. Relative weights of copper for different types of d.c. and a.c. distribution systems. Characteristics and control of synchronous converters and rectifiers; sub-station layout. Laying, testing, maintenance and fault location in networks. Voltage and power factor adjustment methods.

APPENDIX II

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

[These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. The regulations are also intended to provide guide lines to the medical examiners and a candidate who does not satisfy the minimum requirements proscribed in the regulations, cannot be declared fit by the medical examiners. However, while holding that a candidate is not fit according to the norms laid down in these regulations, it would be permissible for a Medical Board to recommend to the Government of India for reasons specifically recorded in writing that he may be admitted to service without disadvantage to Government.]

2. It should, however, be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves, absolute discretion to reject or accept any candidate after considering the report of the Medical Board.]

1. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to Medical Board, to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight, and chest girth, the candidates should be hospitalised for investigation and X-ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.

(b) However, for certain Services the minimum standards for height and chest girth, without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

Name of Service	Height	Chest girth fully-expanded	Expansion
Railway Engineering Services, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal:—			
(a) For Male candidates.	152 cm.	84 cm.	5 cm.
(b) For Female candidates	150 cm.	79 cm.	5 cm.

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese, Nagaland Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

(c) For the Military Engineer Services, Class I, and the Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I, a minimum expansion of 5 centimetres will be required in the matter of measurement of the chest.

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—

He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in centimetres and parts of a centimetre to halves.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—

He will be made to stand erect with his feet together and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in centimetres, 84—89, 86—93.5 etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than half a centimetre should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in kilograms, fractions of half a kilogram should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be recorded:—

(i) *General*.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any morbid conditions of eyes, eyelids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at future date to render him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity*.—The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the Medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows:—

Services	Distant vision		Near vision	
	Better eye	Worse eye	Better eye	Worse eye
	(Corrected vision)		(Corrected vision)	
<i>A. Technical</i>				
1. Railway Engineering Services, (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal)	6/6 6/9	6/12 or 6/9	J. I	J. II
2. Central Engineering Services Class I & II, Central Electrical Engineering Services, Class I, and II, Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I, Indian Supply Service, Class I, Central, Water Engineering Service Class I, Central Power Engineering Service (Class I) Military Engineer Service, (Class I) Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I) and Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I.				
<i>B. Non-Technical</i>				
Indian Railway Stores Service	6/9	6/12	J. I	J. II

NOTE 1.—In every case of myopia, fundus examination should be carried out and the results recorded. In the event of any pathological condition being present which is likely to be progressive and affect the efficiency of the candidate, he/she shall be declared unfit.

NOTE (2) *Colour Vision*.—

(i) For the Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Signal) the testing of colour vision is compulsory and the results should be normal in respect of all candidates. Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition of signal red, green and white colours with ease and without hesitation. Both the Ishihara's plates and Edridge's Green lantern shall be used for testing colour vision.

For the Indian Railway Stores Service, satisfactory colour vision is not essential.

(ii) In regard to the non-Railway Technical Services, the Ministry/Department concerned will decide whether candidates are required to pass the colour vision test

NOTE (3) *Field of vision*.—The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all Services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.

NOTE (4) *Night Blindness*.—Night blindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of night blindness or dark adaptation is prescribed. The Medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates' own statements should not always be relied upon, but they should be given due consideration.

NOTE (5). Ocular conditions other than visual acuity.—

(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.

(b) *Squint*.—For Technical Services mentioned at A above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard, should be considered as a disqualification. For other Services, the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.

(c) *One-eyed person*.—The medical board may recommend one-eyed persons if it is satisfied that he can perform all the functions for the particular job for which he is a candidate provided further that the visual acuity in the functioning eye is 6/6 for distant vision and 0.6 for near vision and the refractive error is not more than plus or minus 4.00 D. This relaxation will not apply to the Railway Engineering Services (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical & Signal) in whose cases one-eye will constitute a disqualification.

NOTE (6). Contact Lenses.—During the medical examination of a candidate, the use of contact lenses is not to be allowed. It is necessary that when conducting eye test the illumination of the type letters for distant vision should have an illumination of 15 foot-candles.

NOTE 7. It shall be open to Government to relax any one of the conditions in favour of any candidate for special reasons.

7. Blood Pressure.

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure. A rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic pressure is as follows:—

- (i) With young subjects 15—25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 mm. and diastolic over 90 mm. should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalisation report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-Ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a routine. The final decision as to the fitness or otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the Medical Board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient and particularly his arm is relaxed, he may be either lying or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patient's side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from clothes to the shoulder. The cuff completely deflated, should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side of the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the elbow and the stethoscope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the cuff. The cuff is inflated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then slowly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to increase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the cuff is irritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the cuff. (Sometimes, as the cuff is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level, they may dis-

appear as pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This 'Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the results recorded. Where a Medical Board finds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests, the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabetes. If, except for the glycosuria the Board finds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical fitness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the Glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations, clinical and laboratory, he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

8(a) A woman candidate who as a result of tests is found to be pregnant of 12 weeks standing or over, should be declared temporarily unfit until the confinement is over. She should be re-examined for a fitness certificate six weeks after the date of confinement, subject to the production of a medical certificate of fitness from a registered medical practitioner.

9. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the ear specialist.

Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;

- (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his/her teeth are in good order and that he/she is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
- (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution;
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and
- (m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

NOTE.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above Services. It, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one month of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the Medical Examiner :—

1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any of the candidate concerned.

No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, that he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that service.

It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent early pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.

A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Medical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.

The report of the Medical Board should be treated as confidential.

In cases where a candidate is declared unfit for appointment in the Government service, the grounds for rejection may be communicated to the candidate in broad terms without giving minute details regarding the defects pointed out by the Medical Board.

In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board. There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.

In the case of candidates who are to be declared 'Temporarily Unfit' the period specified for re-examination should not ordinarily exceed six months at the maximum. On re-examination after the specified period these candidates should not be declared temporarily unfit for a further period but a final decision in regard to their fitness for appointment or otherwise should be given.

(a) *Candidate's statement and declaration*

The candidate must make the Statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the warning contained in the Note below :—

1. State your name in full (in block letters).....

2. State your age and birth place.....

2(a) Do you belong to races such as Gorkhas, Garwalis, Assamese, Nagaland Tribals etc. whose average height is distinctly lower? Answer 'Yes' or 'No', and if the answer is 'Yes', state the name of the race.

3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, heart disease, lung disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis;

(b) any other disease or accident requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?

4. When were you last vaccinated?

5. Have you suffered from any form of nervousness due to

6. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family :—

[illegible]

Mother's age if living and state of health	Mother's age at death and cause of death	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health	No. of sisters dead, their ages at and cause of death

7. Have you been examined by a Medical Board before ?

.....
.....

8. If answer to the above is yes, please state what Service/ Services you were examined for ?

9. Who was the examining authority ?

.....
.....

10. When and where was the Medical Board held ?

.....
.....

11. Result of the Medical Board's examination, if communicated to you or if known

.....
.....

I declare all the above answers to be, to the best of my belief, true and correct.

Candidate's Signature.....

Signed in my presence

.....

Signature of Chairman of the Board

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment and, if appointed, of forfeiting all claim to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity.

(b) Report of the Medical Board on (name of candidate) Physical examination.

1. General development Good
Fair Poor Nutrition : Thin
Average Obese Height (without shoes)
Weight Best Weight
When ? Any recent change in weight
Temperature Girth of Chest :

(1) (After full inspiration)

(2) (After full expiration)

2. Skin : Any obvious disease

3. Eyes : (1) Any disease

(2) Night blindness

(3) Defect in colour vision

(4) Field of vision

(5) Visual acuity

Acuity of vision	Naked eye	With glasses	Strength of glasses		
			Sph.	Cyl.	Axis
Distant Vision	R.E. L.E.				
Near Vision	R.E. L.E.				
Hypermetropia (Manifest)	R.W. L.E.				

4. Ears : Inspection Hearing. Right Ear
Left Ear

5. Glands Thyroid

6. Condition of teeth

7. Respiratory System : Does physical examination reveal anything abnormal in the respiratory organs ?

.....
.....

If yes, explain fully

8. Circulatory System :

(a) Heart : Any organic lesions ?

Rate Standing

After hopping 25 times

Two minutes after hopping

(b) Blood Pressure : Systolic

Diastolic

9. Abdomen : Girth Tenderness
Hernia

(a) Palpable : Liver Spleen
Kidneys Tumours

(b) Haemorrhoids Fistula

10. Nervous System : Indications of nervous or mental disabilities

11. Loco-Motor System : Any abnormality

12. Genito Urinary System : Any evidence of Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., Urine Analysis :

(a) Physical appearance ... (b) Sp. Gr. ...

(c) Albumen

(d) Sugar

(e) Casts

(f) Cells

13. Report of X-Ray Examination of Chest ..

14. Is there anything in the health of the candidate likely to render him unfit for the efficient discharge of his duties in the service for which he is a candidate ?

15. For which Services has the candidate been examined and found in all respects qualified for the efficient and continuous discharge of his duties and for which of them is he considered unfit ?

16. Is the candidate fit for Field Service ?

NOTE.—The Board should record their findings under one of the following three categories :

(i) Fit

(ii) Unfit on account of

(iii) Temporarily unfit on account of

President

Member

Place

Date

APPENDIX III

Brief particulars relating to the Services/Posts, to which recruitment is being made on the results of this examination.

1. Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers, and Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers.

(1) Appointments will be on probation of a period of three years during which the service of the officers will be liable to termination by three months' notice on either side. Probationary Officers will be required to undergo practical training for the first two years. Those who complete this training successfully and are otherwise considered suitable will be placed in charge of a working post provided they have passed the prescribed departmental and other examinations.

It must be noted that these examinations should, as a rule, be passed at the first chance and that save under exceptional circumstances, a second chance will not be allowed. Failure to pass any of the examinations may result in the termination of the service and will in any case involve stoppage of increments.

At the end of one year in a working post, the probationary officers will be required to pass a final examination, both practical and theoretical and will, as a rule, be confirmed if they are considered fit for appointment in all respects. In cases where the probationary period is extended for any reason, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments on their passing the departmental examinations, and on being confirmed, will be subject to the rules and orders in force from time to time.

If for any reasons not beyond his control, a probationer wishes to withdraw from training or probation, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.

NOTE (i).—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

NOTE (ii).—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the tests, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

NOTE (iii).—In the Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers on Railways where there are specialised Tele-Communications posts, an additional training for a period of six months in Tele-Communications may be arranged in any particular case.

(2) (a) Probationers will not be permitted to apply for appointment elsewhere or appear for examination or selection for recruitment to other services.

(b) In cases where Probationers have already appeared at the Combined Competitive Examinations prior to their allotment to the Railway Service and qualify for appointment to services other than the Railway Services, the question of their release from Railway Service will be considered only when they are prepared to refund in cash the cost of their training and other moneys paid to them during the period of their probation before they are actually relieved.

(3) Probationers should have already passed or should pass during the period of probation an examination in Hindi in the Dev Nagri script of an approved standard. This examination may be the "PRAVEEN" Hindi Examination which is conducted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, or one of the equivalent Examinations recognised by the Central Government.

No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 450.00 per month unless he fulfils this requirement; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

(4) Officers recruited under these rules—

(a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and

(b) shall subscribe to the State Railway (non-contributory) Provident Fund under the Rules of that Fund;

as applicable to railway servants.

(5) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in sub-para (9).

(6) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force as applicable to officers of Indian Railways. The Leave Rules are, however, liable to revision in the light of the Pay Commission's recommendations. They will not be permitted to

retain the present leave Rules, if so decided by the Government.

(7) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Indian Railway Stores Services if and when called upon to do so.

(8) The relative seniority of officers appointed under these rules will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

(9) The following are the rates of pay admissible :—

Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—FB—35—950.

Senior Scale : Rs. 700—(6th year and under)—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Junior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade :—

Indian Railway Service of Engineers and Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers, and Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers, Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

NOTE.—(i) Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 400.00 to Rs. 450.00 P.M. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 400.00 to Rs. 450.00 will not be granted if they fail to pass the Departmental examination within the first two years of the training and probationary period. In cases where the training period has to be extended for failing to pass all the Departmental Examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examinations after expiry of the extended period of training their pay from the date following that on which the last examination ends, will be fixed at the stage in the time scale which they would have otherwise attained but no arrears of pay would be allowed to them. In such cases the date of future increments will not be affected.

The increments from Rs. 400.00 to Rs. 450.00 and from Rs. 450.00 to Rs. 480.00 may however, be granted in advance during the period of probation, if the probationary officer passes the first and second departmental examinations respectively in accordance with extant instructions.

NOTE (ii).—In the case of persons already in Government Service, their pay on appointment as probationer will be fixed in accordance with the rules and regulations in force from time to time.

(10) The increments will be given subject to sub-para to Note (i) under sub-para (9) above for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

(11) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person :—

(a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;

- (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(12) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection, mere seniority does not confer any claim for such promotion.

(13) In all matters not specifically provided for herein, the probationary officers will be governed by the provisions of the Indian Railway Codes as amended from time to time and other orders in force issued by competent authorities.

2. Central Engineering Service, Class I, Central Engineering Service, Class II (Permanent), Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I and Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II (permanent).

(a) The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for two years. On completion of the period of probation, if they have passed the prescribed departmental examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed in their appointments. Government may extend the period of probation of two years.

If on the expiration of the period of probation or of any extension thereof, Government are of opinion that the officer is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension, they are satisfied that the officer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the officer or pass such order as they think fit.

Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any :

Provided that such person—

- (a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.
- (c) The following are the rates of pay admissible :

Central Engineering Service, Class I and Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I :—

Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.

Senior Scale : Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Administrative (Selection) Posts :

Superintending Engineers : Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.

Chief Engineers : Rs. 2,000 fixed (For Central Engineering Service, Class I only).

Engineer-in-Chief : Rs. 2,500—125/2—2,750 (For Central Engineering Service, Class I only).

Central Engineering Service, Class II and Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II :—

Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.

3. Indian Supply Service :—

(a) Selected candidates will be appointed on probation for a period of two years. On completion of the period of probation, the officers, if considered fit for permanent appointment will be confirmed in their appointments subject to availability of permanent posts. The Government may extend the period of two years of probation.

If on the expiration of the period of probation or any extension thereof, the Government are of the opinion that an officer is not fit for permanent employment, or if at any time during such period of probation or extension thereof, they are satisfied that any officer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension they may discharge the officer or pass such order as they think fit.

The officers will also be required to pass a prescribed test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any :—

Provided that such person—

- (a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- (b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.
- (c) The following are the rates of pay admissible.

	Rs.
Grade III—Junior Class I Scale .	400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950
Grade II—Senior Class I Scale .	700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250
Grade I—Administrative Selection Posts .	1,300—60—1,600 (with a selection Grade of Rs. 1,600—100—1,800)
Super time-scale posts .	(a) 1800—100—2,000 (b) 2,250

4. Military Engineer Services, Class I—

(a) The selected candidates will be appointed on probation for a period of two years. A probationer during his probationary period may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient or if the probationer fails to pass the prescribed tests during the period, Government may discharge him. On the conclusion of the period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him or extend the period of probation for such further periods as Government may consider fit.

Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

- (b) (i) The selected candidates shall, if so required, be liable to serve as Commissioned officers in the Armed Forces for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any, provided that such a candidate (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment; and (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

- (ii) The candidate shall also be subject to Civilian in Defence Services (Field Service Liability) Rules of 1957 published under S.R.O. No. 92, dated 9th March, 1957. They will be medically examined in accordance with the medical standards laid down therein.

- (c) The following are the rates of pay admissible :—

Assistant Executive Engineer	400—400—450—30—
Assistant Surveyor of Works	600—35—670—
Assistant Technical Examiner	EB—35—950.
Executive Engineer	700—40—1,100—
Surveyor of Works	50/2—1,250.
Technical Examiner	
Superintending Engineer	1,300—60—1,600—
Superintending Surveyor of Works	100—1,800.
Superintending Technical Examiner	
Chief Technical Examiner	Under Consideration.
Chief Surveyor of Works	1,800—100—2,000.

5. Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I—

(a) Selected candidates will be appointed as Assistant Managers (Probationers). The period of probation will be three years. The period of probation may be reduced or extended by the Government on the recommendation of the Director General, Ordnance Factories. An Assistant Manager (Probationer) will undergo such practical training as shall be provided by Government and may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. The language tests will include a test in Hindi.

On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government will confirm the officer in his appointment. If, however, during or at the end of the period of probation his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him or extend his period of probation for such period as Government may think fit.

(b) (i) Selected candidates shall, if so required, be liable to serve as Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training if any; provided that such person (i) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment and (ii) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(ii) The candidates shall also be subject to Civilians in Defence Services (Field Service Liability) Rules 1957, published under S.R.O. No. 92, dated 9th March, 1957. They will be medically examined in accordance with the medical standards laid down therein.

(c) The following are the rates of pay admissible :—

	Rs.
	Junior Scale:
Assistant Manager/ Technical Staff Officer	400—400—450—30— 600—35—670—EB —35—950.
	Senior Scale:
Deputy Manager/Deputy Assistant Director General Ordnance Factories	700—40—1,100—50/2 —1,250.
Manager/Senior Deputy Assistant Direc- tor General Ordnance Factories	1,100—50—1,400
Deputy General Manager/General Ma- nager, Grade II/Assistant Director General Ordnance Factories, Gr. II	1,300—60—1,600 —100—1,800
General Manager, Grade I/Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories Grade I	1,800—100—2,000
General Manager (Selection Grade)/Depu- ty Director General, Ordnance Fac- tories	2,000—125—2,250
Additional Director General, Ordnance Factories	2,250—125—2,500
Director General Ordnance Factories	3250 fixed.

6. Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I—

(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years. If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith. On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment if permanent vacancies are available or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of the Government been unsatisfactory. Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the Government may think fit.

Officers will be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed during the period of probation. They will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Officers will also be required to pass professional and language Tests.

(c) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence

of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any :—

Provided that such person—

(a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;

(b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years,

(d) The following are the rates of pay admissible :—

Junior Scale : Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—
670—EB—35—950.

Senior Scale : Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Junior Administrative Grade : 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade : Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—
125—2,250.

Members (P & T Board) : Rs. 2,250.

7. Central Water Engineering (Class I) Service and Central Power Engineering (Class I) Service—

(i) Persons recruited to the posts of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer in the Central Water and Power Commission shall be on probation for a period of two years.

Provided that the Government may, where necessary extend the said period of two years for a further period not exceeding one year.

If on the expiration of the period of probation referred to above or any extension thereof, as the case may be, the Government are of the opinion that a candidate is not fit for permanent appointment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that he will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period of probation or extension, they may discharge or revert him to his substantive post or pass such order as they think fit.

During the period of probation, the candidates may be required by the Government to undergo such course of training and instructions and to pass such examinations and tests as it may think fit, as a condition to satisfactory completion of probation.

(ii) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person :—

(a) shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;

(b) shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

(iii) The officers appointed to the posts of Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer can look forward to promotion to higher grades of Deputy Director/Executive Engineer/Superintending Engineer/Director (Ordinary Grade)/Director/Superintending Engineer (Selection Grade) and Chief Engineer, after fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

The scales of pay for Class I engineering posts in Central Water and Power Commission are as follows :—

(Civil and Mechanical Posts in the Water Wing)

1. Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer	400—400—450—30— 600—35—670—EB —35—950.
2. Deputy Director /Executive Engineer	700—40—1,100— 50/2—1,250.
3. Superintending Engineer/Director (Ordinary Grade)	1,300—60—1,600— 100—1,800
4. Director Selection Grade/Superin- tending Engineer (Selection Grade)	1,800—100—2,000
5. Chief Engineer	2,000 (fixed)

Electrical and Mechanical Posts in the Power Wing)

1. Assistant Director/Assistant Executive Engineer/Research Officer	400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950
2. Deputy Director/Executive Engineer	700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250
3. Superintending Engineer/Director (Ordinary Grade)	1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800
4. Director (Selection Grade)	1,800—100—2,000
5. Deputy Chief Engineer	1,800—100—2,000
6. Chief Engineer	2,000 (fixed)

8. Central Engineering Service (Roads), Class I—

(a) The selected candidates will be appointed as Assistant Executive Engineer on probation for two years. On the completion of the period of probation, if they are considered fit for permanent appointment, they will be confirmed as Assistant Executive Engineer if permanent vacancies are available. The Government may extend the period of probation of two years.

If on the expiration of the period of probation or of any extension thereof, Government are of the opinion that an Assistant Executive Engineer is not fit for permanent employment or if at any time during such period of probation or extension they are satisfied that an Assistant Executive Engineer will not be fit for permanent appointment on the expiration of such period or extension, they may discharge the Assistant Executive Engineer or pass such order as they think fit.

The officers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

(b) Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person—

- shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.
- The following are the rates of pay admissible :

Junior Class I posts (Assistant Executive Engineer) :—
Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.

Senior Class I (Selection) Post (Executive Engineer) :—
Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.

Administrative (Selection) Class I Posts : Superintending Engineer (Roads) :—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.

Superintending Engineer (Bridges) :—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.

Superintending Engineer (Mechanical) :—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600—100—1,800.

Higher Administrative (Selection) Class I Posts :

Chief Engineer (Roads) :—Rs. 2,000 (fixed).

Chief Engineer (Bridges) :—Rs. 2,000 (fixed).

Chief Engineer (Mechanical) :—Rs. 2,000 (fixed).

Additional Director General (Roads) :—Rs. 2,500 (fixed).

Additional Director General (Bridges) :—Rs. 2,500 (fixed).

Director General (Roads Development) : Rs. 3,000 (fixed).

9. Posts of Assistant Manager, Class I in the P. & T. Workshops Organisation—

Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person—

- shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.

The scales of pay for engineering posts in the P. & T. Workshops Organisation are as follows :—

- Assistant Engineer :—Rs. 350—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800—EB—30—830—35—900.
- Assistant Manager :—Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—EB—35—950.
- Assistant General Manager/Senior Engineer :—Rs. 700—40—1,100—50/2—1,250.
- Deputy General Manager/Manager, Workshops :—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.
- General Manager, P. & T. Workshops :—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.

10 Other permanent/temporary posts carrying generally the following Scales of pay—

	Rs.
(i)	400—950
(ii)	350—900

Any person appointed on the results of this competitive examination shall, if so required, be liable to serve in any Defence Service or post connected with the Defence of India, for a period of not less than four years including the period spent on training, if any;

Provided that such person—

- shall not be required to serve as aforesaid after the expiry of ten years from the date of appointment;
- shall not ordinarily be required to serve as aforesaid after attaining the age of forty years.